

John Cuts 313 Strand

# PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.

## CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Saturday being appointed for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, a general inspection of the Guards took place on the Parade, St. James's-park. The household infantry were extended in line, and the royal escort was on the right flank. After the troops had marched past, line was formed, and the Guards for the duties of the day were marched to their respective posts. A grand illumination of the clubs, and a number of other buildings at the West-end, including the establishments of the royal tradesmen, took place in the evening. State banquets to celebrate the event were given to Earl Russell, First Lord of the Treasury; the Earl of Clarendon, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary; Earl de Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for India; the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War; Viscount Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; the Marquis of Allesbury, Master of the Horse; her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household; the Attorney-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P., &c.

As usual, the letter-carriers and mail-guards wore their new uniforms. At Woolwich, the whole of the workmen employed at the royal arsenal and dockyard were granted a holiday, and the establishments closed. The usual salutes were fired at twelve o'clock, when the troops in garrison assembled for inspection and to fire a *feu-de-joie* in honour of the occasion.

The customary review of the troops at Chatham took place on

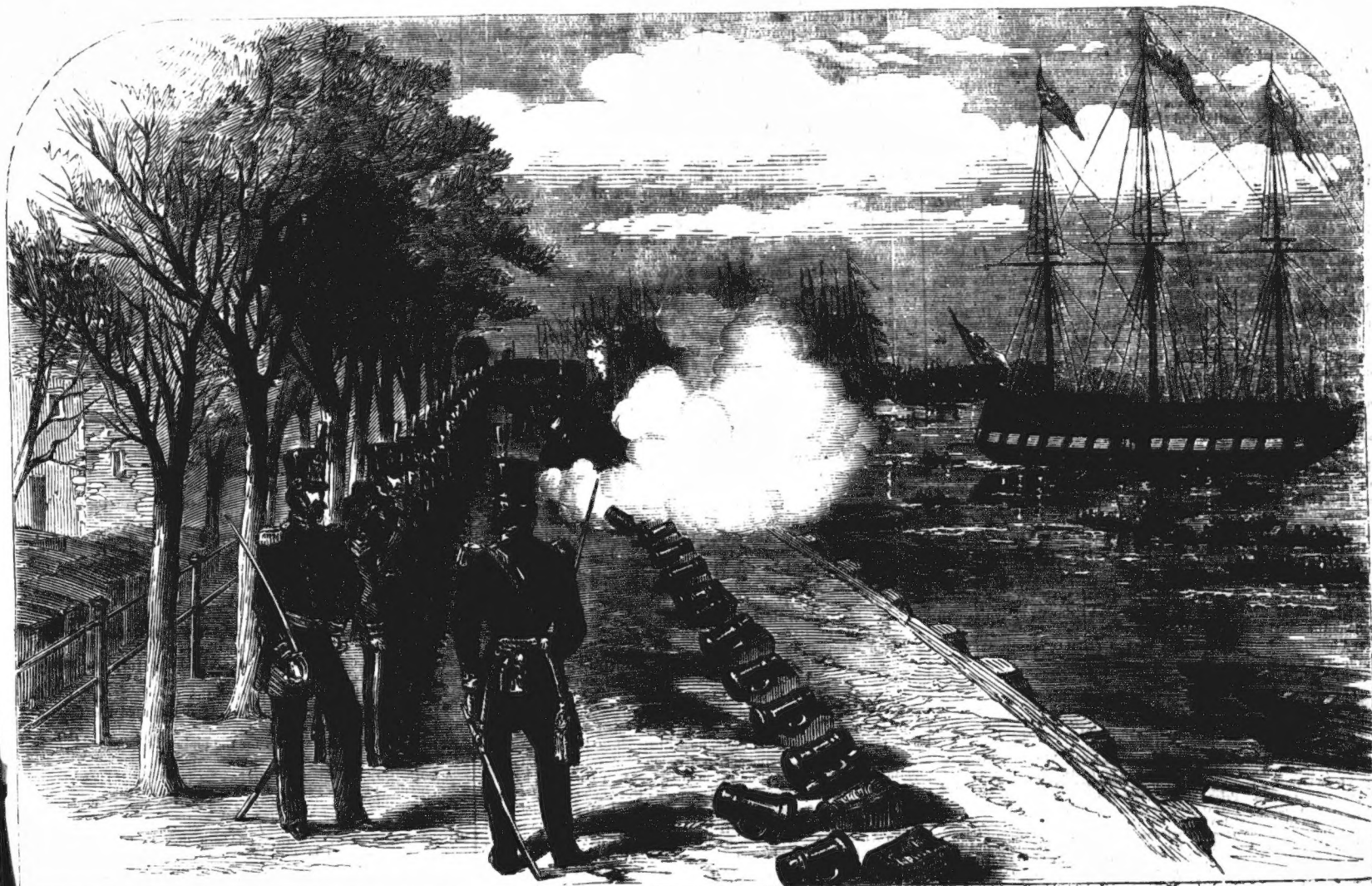
Chatham Lines, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The whole of the Government establishments, including the dockyard, ordnance wharf, and Custom House, were closed, and the employees were granted a day's holiday. The vessels in harbour "dressed," and were decorated from stem to stern with the flags of all nations. The customary dinners by the heads of departments were given in the evening. Throughout the day the royal standard was hoisted at all the Government establishments.

The birthday was kept at Portsmouth in the usual loyal manner. The ships in harbour and at Spithead were gaily dressed, and the royal standard floated over the principal Government establishments, and at the entrance of the dockyard. The Government employees had their annual holiday, and there was a review of troops on Southsea-common, whither many thousands betook themselves at noon. Precisely at twelve o'clock the squadron saluted with twenty-one guns, the firing being taken up by the shore batteries and the infantry, who fired a *feu-de-joie* on the common. The bells rang forth a merry peal from the old tower of St. Thomas.

The naval commander-in-chief of Portsmouth, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart., gave a birthday dinner in the evening on board the flag-ship *Victory*, to the captains of ships at Portsmouth.

The anniversary was celebrated at Aldershot on Saturday by the firing of a royal salute and a *feu-de-joie*. The troops under the command of the various brigadier generals marched from their respective quarters between ten and eleven o'clock. The lines were nearly a mile in length, and the officers of the various corps were in line in advance of the ranks, and the colours of each regiment were unfurled. Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., attended by his aides-de-camp, Captain Milligan and

Lieutenant Doherty, and accompanied by Colonel Newdigate, (assistant adjutant-general), Colonel Herbert (assistant quartermaster-general), and the whole of the divisional staff, in scarlet full-dress uniform, rode on to the ground shortly before twelve o'clock, and took up a position facing the centre of the line. At noon the *feu-de-joie* commenced by the battery of Royal Horse Artillery on the right firing seven guns. The infantry, then commencing with the right hand man of the front rank, took up the fire, running down the whole of the line, and back from left to right of the whole of the rear rank. At the conclusion of the round the infantry bands, massed in the centre of their respective brigades, played the first six bars of the National Anthem. The second round was commenced by the field batteries on the left of the line firing seven guns, the infantry taking up the fire as before, and the bands playing the National Anthem. The third and last round commenced with seven guns from the Royal Horse Artillery, and was a recapitulation of the first round, and at its conclusion the bands again played "God Save the Queen," the infantry coming to the "shoulder." Then, at a signal from General Scarlett, the whole presented arms, and the infantry bands again played as before. The general called in a loud voice for "Three cheers for the Queen," which was heartily responded to. The troops then formed column, and massed up preparatory to marching past, which was done in the usual manner. The force on the ground was about 7,000. There were a great number of visitors, amongst whom were the Chinese ambassador and suite, numbering eight persons. Before the review these distinguished foreigners had a private inspection of the gymnasium and other objects of interest in the camp. The Royal Standard was hoisted at General Scarlett's quarters throughout the day.



THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—FIRING OF THE TOWER GUNS.



## Notes of the Week.

An interesting rite was performed on Saturday, at Stafford House, in presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and a number of noble persons, relatives of the family. It was the baptism of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, according to the rites of the Established Church of Scotland. After reading Holy Scriptures and requiring of the sponsors their confession of faith in the words of the Apostles' Creed, and receiving their promise to train up the child in the knowledge and practice of Divine truth, the Princess of Wales, according to Scottish custom, holding the infant in her arms, presented her for baptism. The officiating minister then sprinkled water on the baby's brow, saying, "Alexander, I baptize thee in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen." He then prayed for the infant, for her parents, for the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the royal family, ending with the Lord's Prayer and the apostolic benediction. The ceremonial was severely simple, and yet most impressive.

An inquest was held at Malvern, on Saturday, before Mr. Hughes, coroner for Worcestershire, on the body of a little boy named Wallis, aged five years, who, with his father, mother, and sister, were dreadfully burnt under the following circumstances:—The father was employed by Messrs. Webb, vitriol makers, of Worcester, and on Monday had to take twelve carboys of vitriol from Worcester to Malvern. Being holiday time, he took his wife and two children with him, and they were seated with him in front of the waggon. On arriving at Malvern, and before delivering the vitriol at its destination—a soda-water manufactory—the horses became frightened and ran down a steep incline, the waggon striking a lamp-post, breaking ten of the carboys and throwing the burning liquid over Wallis and his family. All were dreadfully burnt, and the boy died on the following Thursday.

On Monday, Dr. Lankester resumed an adjourned inquiry respecting the death of Thomas Winstone, a platelayer, who was killed in the tunnel of the Metropolitan Railway between Farringdon-street and King's-cross. Three other men were injured at the same time. The accident happened to the men while they were lying down in the "six-foot way" to avoid two broad-gauge trains which were passing each other. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," coupled with the following resolution:—"The jury enquired into the death of Thomas Winstone, at the Royal Free Hospital, on the 28th of May, having returned a verdict of 'Accidental death,' recommend that the railway company employ efficient and experienced workmen as platelayers, and strongly recommend an increase of the number of manholes, and also recommend that all such work as platelaying should cease at the time the first train runs in the morning."

The whole of the sailors in the port of London struck for an advance of wages on Monday. Several hundreds of the sailors, each man wearing a blue riband, marched through the streets of the City on Saturday afternoon. The men urge the high price of provisions and clothing as a reason for their claiming an increased rate of pay. For ships bound to Australia and round the Capes, they demand 3*l.* 10*s.* per month, being an advance of 15*s.* or 20*s.* Numbers of men were about the shipping offices on Monday morning, but they declined to sign articles unless with increased pay, and, the captains refusing, the outward bound ships were kept in the docks.

## General News.

The Prince of Wales has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the New North Staffordshire Infirmary, at Hartshill, near Stoke-upon-Trent, on Monday, the 25th of June. The Prince will be escorted from Trentham, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, by the Newcastle and Pottery Squadron of Staffordshire Yeomanry, and will pass through Stoke to the entrance gate at Hartshill, where his royal highness will be met by the 1st Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers and Artillery Corps. The Prince will return through Newcastle with the same escort.

HENRY GEORGE, third Earl Bathurst, died, after a long illness, at his seat, Oakley Park, near Cirencester. The deceased was born at Apsley House, Hyde-park, in 1790, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1810, when (as Lord Apsley) he was second-class in classics and mathematics. In 1812 he was appointed a commissioner of the India Board, and continued in that post until 1818. From 1812 to 1884 he represented the borough of Cirencester in the House of Commons. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. William Lennox Bathurst, who was born in 1791. He graduated at Oxford in 1812, when he took a second-class in classics.

A STRANGE illness, which has resulted in the sudden death of several people in Norway, has been traced to the oysters—largely eaten by all classes in the country—which are said to be just now suffering from a species of oyster plague.

In the year 1866 there was in the United Kingdom a post-office (including pillar letter boxes) to every 326 inhabited houses. Upon an average 133 letters were delivered in the year at each inhabited house—twenty-four for each person; again, of course, upon an average. There was a post-office savings-bank to every 1,597 inhabited houses; and one person in every fourteen was a depositor either in a post-office savings-bank or in one of the old savings-banks. At the end of the year each of the 611,819 depositors in the post-office savings-banks had, upon an average, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* due to him from the bank.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will honour the Earl and Countess Delaware with their company at a grand entertainment at the end of the ensuing month, at Knole Park, near Sevenoaks.

EXCELSIOR PRIZE MEDAL, FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERY MACHINES for every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best, doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Whight and Mann, 115, Holborn Bars, London. Manufactory, Ipswich. [Advertisement.]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT THOMAS'S WAREHOUSE, 263, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD. Superior Harmoniums from 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and upwards. New model pianofortes from sixteen guineas; also all other instruments and fittings, at the lowest possible prices. Price list post-free. [Advertisement.]

DR. BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING INVALID AND INFANT'S FOOD, the Revalenta Arabica, yields twice the nourishment of the best meat, and, without medicine or inconvenience, Dyspepsia (indigestion), Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Stomach complaints, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Heartburn, Nervous, Bilious, Liver and Stomach complaints, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* per tin, at all grocers. Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1*s.* 10*d.*, 11*s.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, 12*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, 24*l.* 4*s.* At all grocers. [Advertisement.]

## Foreign News.

## FRANCE.

The Prefect of Police of Paris is using his utmost endeavours to put down gambling in certain of the Paris clubs. A sum of 250,000*fr.* (10,000*l.*) having been lost at a fashionable club a few evenings since, the Prefect, M. Pietri, threatened to suppress it altogether, and would have carried out his intention had it not been for the intervention of the president, who occupies a very high rank in the French army.

Dr. Joubert de Lamballe having been seized last winter by insanity, the post of head surgeon to the Emperor became vacant. By decree inserted in the *Moniteur* this responsible situation has been conferred upon the celebrated M. Nelaton, to whose genius Italy owes the complete recovery of her hero after the wound Garibaldi received at Aspromonte.

Identical notes have been despatched by England, France, and Russia to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfurt, and Florence. The invitations to a Congress are said to have been favourably received, and it is believed that the representatives of the different Powers will shortly assemble in Paris.

## BAVARIA.

The Bavarian Chambers were opened by the King in person. In his speech from the throne his Majesty said:—

"Differences have arisen between two powerful members of the German Federation, and their armies, arrayed for battle, stand opposed to one another. I have been earnestly endeavouring to maintain peace, the preservation of which is as much the duty of each separate member of the Diet as of the whole body. I will not relinquish all hope that the crime of civil war may be averted from Germany, and that a settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question on the basis of right, and a timely reform of the Federal constitution under the co-operation of a national assembly representing our great fatherland may soon give us a lasting peace. At all events, Bavaria must be in a position to defend her own honour, the maintenance of the rights of the Diet, the interests of Germany, and her own independence. For these reasons I have ordered the mobilization of the army and convoked the Chambers, in order that, with their approval, I may take such measures as may be required for the fulfilment of the task before us."

## THE THREATENED WAR BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

A BERLIN letter contains the following:—"So far as can be gathered from the immense preparations made by the Austrian War-office, their plan of campaign is based upon the fact that Austria has 35,000,000 of inhabitants, whereas Prussia does not number quite 20,000,000. The legions of horse and foot pouring in endless array into Bohemia from east, west, and south are so many solid proofs that the mighty hand which sets them in motion intends crushing Prussia by superior numbers. Perhaps the design will succeed. No doubt the needle-gun and peculiar rifled artillery in the exclusive possession of this Government will do terrible execution among the Austrian hosts; still, numbers are numbers, and as the Kaiser, the Sovereign of the Croat and other semi-civilized nationalities, can afford to be lavish of life and limb, it is beginning to be questionable whether the Prussians have much chance of victory, unless, indeed, the heroic times of Frederick the Great and Blücher are to be revived. In those critical epochs of their history the Prussians fought against tremendous odds and conquered; but they were then enthusiastic about the war, and really imagined themselves to be doing battle for 'an idea.' At present, whatever perils may surround their situation are still augmented by an accidental concurrence of political and other circumstances. King William being determined to act on the defensive, the Kaiser, should there be war, will probably forestall him in occupying the hilly country between the Bohemian frontier and Dresden. But north of Dresden a continuous plain extends to the very gates of Berlin. There is not a hill, not a river in the intermediate ground which might be made use of for defensive purpose. Suppose the Prussians were to lose a battle in this open steppe; suppose the Austrian general to have a large number of fresh troops at hand, enabling him to press his advantage and push the defeated army before him, would it not, in such a case, be difficult for the latter to rally, come to a stand, and offer battle again in so unfavourable a locality? General Benedek, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrians, would be the very man to aggravate the position of the Prussians should disaster befall them. Resolute, impetuous, and utterly unconcerned at the Slavonian or Slovenian nationalities being numerically diminished by the death of some 20,000 or 30,000 more or less, he will try to conquer by hammering away at the enemy, no matter how many of his own men may be consumed in the attempt. The capture of Berlin, however, does not necessarily imply the defeat of Prussia; and if the war continues for any length of time the Kaiser must prepare to find the Magyar and Czech rising against him in his rear."

## THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

THE *Salut Public*, of Lyons, gives the subjoined account of some of the principal Austrian generals:—

"The really distinguished leaders of the Austrian army are few in number, and nearly all well advanced in years. They served in 1812 and 1813 under Prince de Schwarzenberg, made the campaign of Hungary in 1849, that of Italy against Charles Albert, and that of 1859—the most important of all. In case of war, those who appear destined to the principal commands are the following:—The Archduke Albert, son of the immortal Prince Charles; Marshal Henry de Hesse, Benedek, Schwarzenberg, and Clam-Gallas. Marshal de Hesse is seventy-three years of age, spare person, and of active mind and habits. His career dates from the battle of Wagram, in which he took part, being then in his seventeenth year. It was he who decided the Austrian victory over the Piedmontese in 1848 by the strategical movement from Verona, and he took a very active part in the battle of Novara. The Italians regard him as a formidable enemy, and admit that he will give them no little trouble. Prince de Schwarzenberg is tall, well made, and very vigorous, notwithstanding his seventy-two years. In 1848 he commanded a division of cavalry in Italy; he distinguished himself at the battle of Comorn, in Hungary, by preventing, with his division, the insurgents from debouching on the right bank of the Danube. At the battle of Magenta he commanded the third corps d'armee, with which he covered the retreat of the Austrians. At Solferino he was in the left wing, opposed to General Niel. He is one of the most brilliant officers of the Austrian army, and is, moreover, an author. Marshal Benedek is only fifty-eight. While a colonel, in 1848, he fought in the campaign against the Piedmontese. In 1859, he commanded the 8th

corps at San Martino. Since Radetzky's death he has been first warrior of Austria. It is probable that he will be charged to oppose the Prussians. The life of Count Clam-Gallas has been very active; he has shared in all the wars of Austria since 1814. In Hungary, however, he only succeeded in vanquishing the aged General Bem through the aid of the Russians. At present he commands the 1st corps of the Austrian army at Prague. We must not omit to mention General Gablenz, who commanded the Austrians in the war against Denmark, and General Ramming, to whom Austria was indebted in the Hungarian campaign for the decisive success obtained at Temeswar."

## ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

In the Court of Exchequer has been tried a case *Smith v. Todd*. This was an action brought to recover compensation for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The defendant pleaded that he did not promise as alleged, that a reasonable time had not elapsed for the performance of the promise, that the defendant was an infant at the time the alleged promise was made, and that the parties since the making of the promise had mutually exonerated each other from its performance.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Crompton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Digby Seymour and Mr. Sheppard for the defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff, a young lady of great personal attractions, about twenty-two years of age, was the daughter of a master mariner and ship-owner, residing at Hartlepool, and the defendant, the son of a gentleman of property living at the same place, was a clerk in a bank at Shrewsbury, and was of the same age as the plaintiff. The acquaintance between the parties commenced about six years ago when they were about sixteen years of age, when they both resided in Hartlepool, and in December, 1863, the defendant went to Shrewsbury. The plaintiff had had opportunities of marrying, but for six or seven years she had remained single, having faith in the defendant. In April, 1864, the defendant came of age, and had now pleaded that he was not liable to the present action, in consequence of his being an infant when the promise of marriage was made. A great deal of correspondence took place between the parties, and he read several letters written by the defendant, which showed that he at one time was much attached to the plaintiff, and that he was now occupying a respectable position in life. In that correspondence the defendant stated that he had a salary from the bank of 100*l.* per annum, and that he was part owner of a vessel; that he would rise to 150*l.* per annum, and might eventually become manager of the bank. After some time he became acquainted with a Miss Deshorne, and he then commenced writing such letters as were calculated to force plaintiff into saying something that would release him from the engagement. Finding that the plaintiff was not likely to assent to the breaking off of the match, he wrote the following letter to her:—

"Shrewsbury, Aug. 12, 1865.

"Polly,—Your letter has been received to day. From the tenor of the letters that have passed between us of late I am fully satisfied that you, the same as myself, look upon our engagement in a very different light to what we used to when I was at Hartlepool. You will remember we were both very young when we first knew each other, and quite incapable of judging what was best for ourselves, and I think it a pity that any engagement entered into under such circumstances should mar the happiness of our after life. I am fully convinced that our dispositions do not at all agree; and as my position and inclination both forbid me to think of marrying for some considerable time, I think we should both be happier if such an engagement did not exist. I trust you will understand the painful position in which I am placed, and not put a wrong construction on my behaviour." Defendant then broke off the engagement, and the result had been most unfortunate as regarded the plaintiff, who being in delicate health had broken a blood-vessel on hearing that her lover had deserted her, and was now confined to her bed. He trusted that the jury would give the plaintiff substantial damages for the wrong that had been done her by the reckless and heartless conduct of the defendant.

Witnesses were then called in support of the above statement. One of the witnesses was Mr. William Williamson, who said the circumstances of the defendant's family were very comfortable. An uncle had died lately who was supposed to have a great deal of property.

Cross-examined: The defendant's father was a joiner. Mr. Digby Seymour then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, contending that the result of the engagement might have been foreseen from the commencement, as nothing could be more absurd than a boy and girl under sixteen years of age entering into such a contract. The plaintiff had assented to the engagement being broken off, as she had burnt her letters, which had been sent back to the defendant's sister at the plaintiff's request.

Mrs. Allen Huntly, the sister of the defendant, said that plaintiff had told her in August last that the engagement between herself and the defendant was broken off, and she wished to hear no more about it. In December last the plaintiff asked her to write and ask defendant to send back her letters, promising to give up those of the defendant. Defendant sent plaintiff's letters back. The plaintiff opened the packet and asked witness to put them into the fire. She said she had burnt defendant's letters. Up to the time of the commencement of the action the plaintiff was in her usual health. She went about to parties. The defendant's salary was 100*l.* per annum.

Cross-examined: The defendant did not tell her that the marriage had been broken off. She was much older than the plaintiff. She did not try and get the matter "squared" in order to get her brother out of the scrape. (Laughter.) Her father was a retired joiner. Her uncle was a farmer.

It was admitted that the defendant had a contingent interest in the sum of 500*l.* under his uncle's will.

The learned counsel having addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients,

His lordship, in summing up, told the jury that there was but slight evidence of the plaintiff having exonerated the defendant from the performance of his promise.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 75*l.*

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. They have gained a great reputation in America, and are now sold by all respectable medicine venders in this country at 1*s.* 1*d.* per box. [Advertisement.]

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# ROBBERY AT THE MANCHESTER STAMP-OFFICE. 7,000L. WORTH OF STAMPS STOLEN.

On Monday morning, a serious robbery at the Stamp-office, in Cross-street, was discovered. About ten years ago the same office was broken open, thieves on that occasion entering through the door in Cross-street, which faces Market-street, on which occasion about 2,000l. worth of stamps were stolen. Since that time great precautions have been taken; the doors have been lined with iron, and every spot which was thought to be vulnerable has been protected in the same manner. The mode of attack on this occasion displayed considerable planning and toil in its execution. At the rear of the Stamp-office is a passage communicating from a door in Cross-street to the offices of several firms which occupy the block bounded by Cross-street, New Market-street, and Robinson-street. It is believed that the thieves secreted themselves in some part of the building on Saturday morning, and waited until after business hours, at least, before commencing their work. The officials in the Stamp-office left at twelve o'clock at noon, and the occupants of the other offices in the building at an early hour. The lock of the front office door was forced, and from that room the thieves passed through another door to a store-room or warehouse extending to the rear of the building. Here they found a number of bundles of printing cloth, which they subsequently turned to account. Going to the extreme rear of the building, they passed down a temporary flight of wooden stairs, which led them to an unoccupied warehouse on the ground floor. Along the Robinson-street wall of that room runs a fixed table, and it was from beneath that table, and through the wall separating that room from the Stamp-office, that the thieves obtained their entrance to the office of the Hon. R. Howard, the distributor of stamps for this city. Working in a confined space, they cleared away a sufficient portion of the brickwork of a nine-inch wall to allow a man to pass through easily. That their work was done with the utmost deliberation is evident from the fact that all the drawers in the desks belonging to Mr. Howard and to Mr. B. J. Last, the supervisor of the newspaper stamping department, were opened, and the contents, consisting chiefly of letters and official documents, carefully examined; but, so far as can be at present ascertained, not removed from the room. The thieves next forced the lock of a door in the partition which separates this room by a narrow passage from a door communicating with the Cross-street lobby. From that passage the outer or public office was separated by a door, which was sheathed on both sides by strong iron plates. The lock of that door was forced open, and then the thieves had to work upon the large Milner's safe which contained the stamps. This safe, which is quite a modern one, was sent to the maker's about twelve months ago to be made thief proof, and when returned was supposed to be impregnable. It stood on a low wooden framework in a corner of the room at the angle facing Moulst-street, and near the first window in Robinson-street stood a large desk. That desk was removed to the middle of the room, and then the bundles of printing cloth (of which previous mention has been made), were put in its place, so as to form a bed for the safe, which the thieves succeeded in overturning. By this means the safe (which is between four and five feet high) was placed upon its side, and the work which the thieves had then to do was rendered much easier. Indeed, it is questionable whether without that removal the safe could have been forced, as owing to the door of the safe opening from the wall towards the office there would not have been sufficient space to enable the thieves to use that great violence which was required. A hole was drilled in the top of the safe, and wedges were inserted along the edge of the door. Several of these wedges were subsequently found in the office. The safe contained from 6,000l. to 8,000l. worth of stamps, including about 1,000l. in postage stamps, the remainder consisting of receipt stamps, foreign bill stamps (impressed and adhesive), inland bill stamps, probate and administration stamps, common law court fee stamps, and stamps of other descriptions. All the stamped paper and parchment was marked with the word "Manchester," and the date of stamping in a circle. It is estimated that about half the stolen property may be convertible, and, of course, it is very portable. Secreted in the safe was about 80l. in money; but although the thieves appear to have taken considerable time to do everything, this money, not being in any drawer but in a recess, was overlooked. Every drawer and desk in this office was carefully searched, but no money (except the small sum secreted in the safe) could be found. The porter had the duty of calling at the premises every Sunday morning, and did so about half-past eleven o'clock. He heard no sound. He had access to every part of the Cross-street premises, including the cellars where the stamping presses are kept, but was not allowed to enter the Stamp-office premises, and could not do so. The thieves did not confine their operations to the Stamp-office, but forced open the door of Mr. Garnett's private room, and ransacked every drawer in his large writing-table. They, however, only succeeded in finding a small quantity of stamps, and a little sum of money which was in a purse in one of the drawers. Probably to their finding nothing valuable in this part of the premises may be attributed the fact that they left untouched two iron safes, in which, however, there was nothing more than a little loose money. The manner in which the thieves had provided for their escape was characteristic of the adroitness which was displayed throughout their proceedings. At the rear of the building in New Market-street was a door opening into the room on the ground floor where they worked. That door was secured from within by a large iron bar, which was fastened by a padlock. That padlock was broken off, but to provide for the apparent security of the door in case it should be tried by a policeman, the thieves screwed on the door a catch lock and secured it with a staple. Probably they were in and out of the building, for attached to the bolt of their own lock was a long string, which was passed through a broken square of glass, and through the iron wire grating which covered the window in the door. In order that the string might not be perceived from without, a pin was carefully inserted, which was seen afterwards resting between the two wires. A pull at that string instantly and easily opened the door, which was otherwise secure. A reward of 400l. has been offered for the detection of the thieves, or such amount as may be proportionate with the value of the recovered property.—*Manchester Guardian*.

**IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS!**—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?—If so, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately; this preparation, which has been in use in America over thirty years, and very highly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country, with full directions on the bottle. It is pleasant to take, and safe in all cases; it soothes the child, and gives it rest; softens the gums, and allays all pain, relieves wind in the stomach, and regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery or diarrhoea, whether it arises from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and see that "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London," is on the outside wrapper. Price 1s. 1d. per bottle. Sold by chemists everywhere. Principal Office, 255, High Holborn, London.—[Advertisement.]

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

On Thursday evening week a horrible crime was committed at Edge-lane, near Liverpool. A young man, named John Thomas Moss, murdered his cousin, Mrs. Train, the wife of a pursor on board the steamship Delaware, and afterwards committed suicide. On Saturday an inquest was held on the bodies by the county coroner, Mr. C. E. Driffield, at the Edge-lane Hotel, Old Swan.

Margaret Golding, servant to the deceased Mrs. Train, said Moss had lived with the latter since she had been in her service. He was twenty-seven years of age, but she did not know what his employment was. They had separate bed-rooms, and did not live as man and wife at all. Mr. Train came home about a fortnight ago, on Sunday, and Moss slept at the house that night, but left the day following. He continued to come to the house in Mr. Train's absence. Mr. Train was in town every day. Moss got his meals in the house. Mr. Train did not know of his doing so. In no case did Moss stay at night after the first night following Mr. Train's return. Mr. Train was last at home on the Tuesday morning, and then went to his ship, Mrs. Train following in the afternoon to see him off. Mr. Train sailed on the Wednesday, and Mrs. Train returned home on the afternoon of the same day. Moss was there then, having come in the morning. He did not say what he had come for. They took tea together, and Moss slept in the house in a separate room that night. Witness heard no difference between them on that occasion, and saw no peculiarity about their manner. On the Thursday morning Mrs. Train went to town, about five minutes to eleven o'clock. Moss remained in the house. She returned about five o'clock. They had tea about six o'clock. Before going to tea Mrs. Train showed witness a knife, and said she had taken it out of the breast pocket of Moss's coat, and that he said he was going to kill her with it. She, however, was in a good temper, and did not seem frightened. She put the knife on the mantelpiece, and witness put it away. She heard nothing pass while they were at tea. Mrs. Bridgwood, a neighbour, came in, and they all talked pleasantly together over the tea. After the visitor had gone, Mrs. Train went up-stairs to pack, and Moss went with her. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Train called witness, and she went up, and saw that Moss had hold of Mrs. Train's hands, and seemed to be asking for something. Mrs. Train said he wanted her to give him her mother's ring, and that she would not. He let go her hands, and Mrs. Train went on to pack her box. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Train came down into the kitchen, and Moss came down also. When first Mrs. Train got down Moss stopped her in the passage, but witness did not see what happened. Mrs. Train then told witness to go for a policeman, as she wished to give Moss in charge, for he was going to kill her. Witness said to Moss that he was not to do anything of the kind, and he replied that they were fools—he was not going to do anything. He spoke very good-temperedly, and Mrs. Train did not insist on a policeman being fetched. Moss afterwards went into the pantry and took from there a hatchet. Mrs. Train afterwards went up-stairs, and Moss went with her. In about five minutes Mrs. Train called witness up-stairs, and told her to stop in the room with her. Moss was in the room sitting down, and they were talking about the ring. Mrs. Train told witness to go for her purse in one of the bedrooms. Moss said she had better go herself, as she was so timid; and she did so, and then came back with the purse. She sent witness to her room to fetch another dress. When witness left the room, Moss was sitting on a box just within the door, with his coat off, and Mrs. Train was busy at a box near the window, crouching over it. Directly after witness left the room, and as she was returning from the adjoining room, Mrs. Train screamed, "Oh, Margaret!" three times, almost in a breath. Witness hurried, and the door being open, she saw Moss strike her mistress on the side of the head with the edge of the axe. He struck with all his force, and Mrs. Train turned partly round, when he struck her a second blow down the centre of the head. Witness made for the stairs, and when she got a step or two down saw Moss give a third blow, and Mrs. Train fell. As witness ran down-stairs she heard a noise as of several heavy blows. She ran across to Mrs. Shaw's, and told her, and the officers came directly afterwards. They found Moss lying in the scullery. The knife there was not the one her mistress had taken from Moss. Witness had not noticed anything strange about Moss before, except that he was sulky sometimes. She did not know whether he had any means of livelihood. He had been in Australia, but she did not know in what capacity. He had no occupation here.

The Coroner questioned the witness closely as to the terms on which Moss and Mrs. Train had lived since witness had been in Mrs. Train's service.

She replied that she knew nothing which would lead her to believe that they were more intimate than they ought to have been. Moss was good-tempered, and was not subject to outbreaks of anger. He did not drink. When Mr. Train went away he and Moss were on good terms. The witness then withdrew, but was afterwards recalled, and said she had on the previous afternoon, at the request of the officers and in their presence, searched her mistress's dress pocket and found there two purses—one containing 10l. in gold, and the other 1l. 5s. 6d. in silver. In the parlour the officers found other money and copper in a bag.

Police-constable Booth (No. 614) said that he was on duty in Edge-lane about twenty minutes to ten o'clock, when he was called to Mr. Train's house. He found the deceased woman lying with her head thrown back against a box. She breathed twice, and then died. Her head was much injured. A hatchet was on the floor beside the body. Having sent for Dr. Parker, they commenced making a search for the man Moss. On entering the scullery they found him lying on the flags on his face, with his head towards the door. He was quite dead. A great quantity of blood was on the ground. There were wounds on his throat. A white handled table-knife, covered with blood, was under his leg. The knife had been recently sharpened. Dr. Parker came immediately, and saw the bodies as described.

Police-sergeant William Price said he searched the body of Moss, and found a letter in the right-hand vest pocket. It was as follows:—"May 24, 1866. Thomas Train. My sister, or at least, she is nearly my sister, you called a ——. Of course, she is not a fit consort for you, and I, who you called a 'spy,' take the opportunity of riding (sic) you of her. I remain, yours, &c., J. T. Moss." (A jurymen, who examined the letter, said it was in Moss's handwriting.)

Roger Parker, physician and surgeon, residing in Church-road, Stanley, described the fearful injuries sustained by Mrs. Train, whose skull had been cut open in a horrible manner. Moss had nearly severed his head from his body.

Lancaster Harbours, Irlam-lane, Bootle, said he had known Mrs. Train for fifteen months. He had seen Mr. Train when he came home on various occasions. He and his wife seemed to be much attached, and had expressed strong affection for each other in his presence. Moss came from Australia in the London, and was in Dublin some time before he came to Liverpool. He was out of employment. Mrs. Train previously told witness

her husband had given her leave to entertain Moss, but she did not care to have him in her house, and asked if witness's wife would oblige him with a room. Witness objected as he had not sufficient accommodation, but lent Mrs. Train a second bed. After Moss came nearly all Mrs. Train's spare time was spent with witness's wife. In reply to a question from the coroner, as to whether he had reason to suspect any improper intimacy between Moss and the deceased woman, the witness said quite the contrary. Moss was a very temperate man, and was exceedingly intelligent. He never seemed at all out of his mind. Mr. and Mrs. Train had tried to get him a situation, but without success, and he told witness that he intended to return to the colonies. At Bootle everybody spoke highly of Mrs. Train and her husband. Witness had heard Moss say he did not believe in heaven, hell, or church, and never would go to church unless carried there a corpse. At another time, as the servant had told witness, he said Mrs. Train ought to be Mrs. Moss, and that he had more right to be in her bed-room than Mr. Train had. It seemed to witness that Moss had attempted to seduce her, and, because she had not given in, he had killed her.

The Coroner summed up, and the jury, having deliberated for a few minutes, announced that they had found that "Ann Train was wilfully murdered by John Thomas Moss, and that the latter had killed himself by cutting his throat, and was of sound mind and capacity at the time he so killed himself."

## POISONING IN FRANCE.

When Frenchmen, and still more when French women, take to poisoning, they go in for a big stake, and do not stick at trifles. Dr. de la Pommerai's late exploits far exceeded Palmer's; and Madame de Briuvilliers, who poisoned half of her acquaintances, has found a worthy successor in a widow named Balouzat, who was tried before the tribunal at Nievre. The evidence showed that the prisoner was married to Balouzat about thirty years since, and had by him six children, of whom only one, now the wife of a man named Mazou, survives. Three of the others died in their infancy, under very suspicious circumstances, having all expired in convulsions. Notwithstanding her position as a wife and mother, the prisoner led a most scandalous life, and frequent quarrels between her and her husband were the consequence. In March, 1857, the latter died suddenly, and was buried without any inquiry having been made as to the cause of his death. Some time afterwards the prisoner began to cohabit with an infirm, weak-minded man, named Souvenat, who had some little property. In 1863 she induced him to make a will leaving her all he possessed, and on the 22nd September of that year he died, after a very short illness. The prisoner was again suspected by her neighbours, but the village rumours did not come to the knowledge of the judicial authorities. In 1864 her married daughter, who lived in the same house, gave birth to a child, which died suddenly when a month old, after having been fed by its grandmother. This death revived all the suspicions which had been entertained in the village that the prisoner was an habitual poisoner, but eight months elapsed before the circumstances reached the ears of the police authorities. The woman was then arrested, the bodies of her husband, Souvenat, and the child was exhumed, and all found to contain arsenic. She was accordingly committed for trial. In court, the prisoner not only protested that she was innocent, but even attributed the death of the child to poison administered by its own father. The evidence, however, having satisfied the jury that she was the real criminal, they brought in a verdict of "Guilty," with extenuating circumstances, and the court sentenced her to hard labour for life.

## FAILURE OF THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

The most disastrous failure that has occurred since the suspension of Overend, Gurney, and Co. has been the stoppage of the Consolidated Bank. However satisfactory may be its liquidation, and however early it may take place, the sudden stoppage will be productive of considerable inconvenience to those parties who will have to seek other friendly channels for the negotiation of their business. The cause which has led to the present difficulties has been the arrangement to take over the business of the Bank of London. Unfortunately for all parties concerned, there was misapprehension on the part of the directors of the Consolidated, and their mistake has been the cause of the ruin of their own establishment, besides entangling still further the affairs of the Bank of London. The merest tyro in business could not have committed greater indiscretion; the managers of the Consolidated believed themselves justified in receiving the assets of the Bank of London and not paying all the liabilities. Holders of acceptances thought differently, and petitioned the Court of Chancery to prevent the Consolidated parting with the money they held; the injunction was granted, and the directors of the Consolidated had no better course left than to present a petition on their own part to wind up. A more bungling affair it can scarcely be believed could have been committed by the most ordinary class of business men instead of the directors, who included Messrs. Hankey, the Messrs. Kennard and Heywood, Mr. Jas. Aspinall Turner, M.P., of Manchester; Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, of London; Mr. Finlay, M.P.; Mr. E. R. Langworthy, Mr. Ivey Mackie, Mr. William Peacock, and Mr. John Pender, all of Manchester. The names of these gentlemen were a household word in business circles, and their opinion on commercial matters was regarded almost with reverence. Even now the condition of the bank is considered healthy; its nominal capital was £2,000,000, the amount paid up £600,000, the shares being £10 each with £4 paid. According to the last balance-sheet, the reserve fund was £81,000, and as recently as last Saturday the shares were quoted 3 4 prem. In 1862 the Consolidated Bank was established under the Limited Liability Act by the transfer and conversion of the old-established business of Messrs. Heywood, Kennard, and Co., and Messrs. Hankey and Co.

**I. A FOOTMAN A "GENTLEMAN?"**—On the names of the gentlemen summoned to serve on the grand jury at the Middlesex Sessions being called over, a gentleman appeared in the body of the court, and said he had an excuse for the non-attendance of William Clarke, of No. 11, Down-street, Piccadilly, as he was a footman, and was at present travelling with his master, Mr. Stone, on the Continent. The Assistant Judge (to Mr. Froud, summoning officer): Why, here is a footman summoned on the grand jury. He returns him on the grand jury list as a "gentleman." Mr. H. Harwood: It probably ought to be a gentleman's gentleman. (A laugh.) The Assistant Judge (to the witness): How is it, if he is only a footman that his name appears on the list? Witness: His wife keeps a lodging-house at the place for which he is summoned. The Assistant Judge: Let a fresh summons be issued for him to serve on the petty jury, and he must appear here next sessions.



## TOWN SKETCHES.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, PADDINGTON.

This church is situate in Bishop's-road, Paddington, a short distance from the station of the Metropolitan Railway. It was consecrated on July 30, 1846, by the late Bishop of London. It is a beautiful and elegant structure in the florid Gothic style of architecture, and does great credit to the artist, W. Cundy, Esq. The first stone was laid in March, 1845, and the whole cost of the building was 16,000*l.*, of which sum the Rev. Mr. Miles contributed 4,000*l.* The remainder was raised by a Government loan secured on the parish rates. It can accommodate a congregation of 1,500 persons, one third being free sittings. The interior is worthy of the exterior, being light and elegant in the effect produced by the general arrangement of the usual requirements of the church service. The font is a beautiful memorial of the interest taken in the establishment of the church of the Holy Trinity by late Bishop of London, Dr. Blomfield, and is elaborately sculptured. The east or altar window is of stained glass, by Whales, of Newcastle, representing in the lower compartment the Crucifixion of our Saviour, and in the upper his glorious Resurrection.

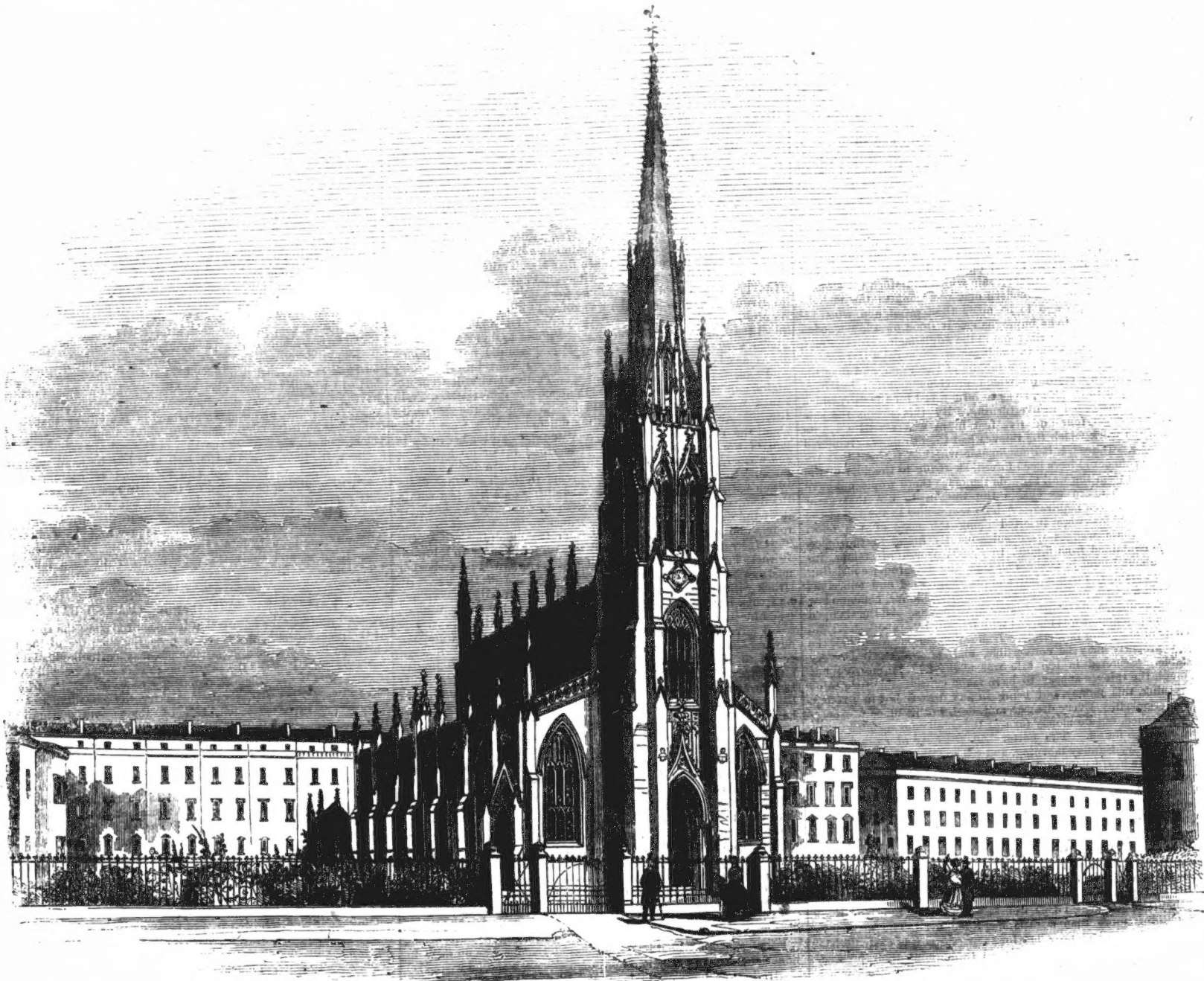
This was presented by the incumbent. It is an elaborate work of art, and cost upwards of 500*l.* Besides this, there are four other side chancel windows of stained glass, one having been presented

## A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

WE (*Army and Navy Gazette*) have heard of a ship which was only commissioned a few months since as a training vessel for boys in "the far West." Well, this ship so far has proved a disappointment. Up to this time only thirty boys have been entered. Not long since a batch of twelve arrived in the vicinity of her port with a view of entering. They heard such sad accounts of the treatment on board that one and all turned their backs on the sea and returned to their homes. The commander is unpopular, both on shore and afloat, and from all that has reached us it would appear deservedly so. An order was lately issued by the Admiralty, and duly recorded by us at the time, that in future boys should not be flogged with the "cat," but that instead they should be birched. The instruments for the new kind of punishment were drawn from store at Devonport, but on examination, the commander arrived at the conclusion that the twigs were not sufficiently hard and tough; and, to render the strokes inflicted by them a little more piquant, he gave orders that they should be steeped in salt water and boiled in the ship's coppers. This little act of refinement on his part has been thoroughly appreciated, and the boys will not enter. The townspeople are irritated, and a general state of discomfort reigns in the neighbourhood. Their lordships will no doubt know how to deal with an officer

## COUNTRY SKETCHES.—WORSLEY HALL, LANCASHIRE.

This magnificent country seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, visited by her Majesty in 1847, is situate about eight miles to the north of Manchester. The road to it from the city winds past Peel-park, through Pendleton and Pendlebury, to the village of Worsley, from which the Hall itself is only distant about a quarter of a mile. Parts of the road, especially that through Pendleton, are picturesque enough; park grounds, mansions, and villa residences, with their smooth lawns and clustering flower beds, enclose it in on either side. Other portions, however, are, to say the least, deficient in natural beauties. The road is sometimes deep with slag and cluders. Tall chimneys and monstrous cotton mills, with whole acres of windmills, rising storey above storey, supply the place of evergreens and rosaries, and close lanes, a smoky atmosphere, and the ceaseless clank of machinery remind the visitor that he is still in the heart of the manufacturing district—the busiest and most populous county in the empire. But all this is both unseen and unremembered at Worsley Hall, where quiet luxury and rural elegancies seem to reign supreme. A noble avenue conducts to the Hall, which is situated in the midst of an extensive terraced garden. The mansion is built of stone in the Elizabethan style, and along the main or southern front run terraced gardens, with statues, fountains, and parterres, almost as



## LONDON SKETCHES.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, PADDINGTON.

by Henry Kemshead, Esq., magistrate of the district, and the other three by subscription. The organ was built by Mr. Bishop, and is a beautiful toned instrument.

THE FENIAN HEAD-CENTRE-GENERAL.—Stephens, the Fenian head-centre, was met on his arrival at New York by a collection of Fenians, and by thousands of Irishmen who were waiting anxiously for his arrival. He proceeded from the wharf to the Metropolitan Hotel. At midnight Stephens was serenaded by the 69th Regiment of New York State Militia, Captain Mahony. He spoke for about ten minutes. He said he did not belong to any particular party, but came there to unite all the Irish people, and he should let no man be accused until he was fairly tried and found guilty. Party expressions had been doing a great deal of harm to the cause, and he advised the sensible-minded Fenians to refrain from such a habit. He said he came there by invitation, and should keep quiet for a time; when the committee now appointed to inquire into the matters of the Irish republic had made their report, then he would have something to say. After expressing thanks for the serenade and other demonstrations, he concluded his remarks by saying the people of Ireland were prepared for a long time, but they had been disappointed in not receiving support before this.

who presumes to trifle with their orders. It was intended that a wholesome punishment should be administered to misdoers, but nothing was ever said about torturing them. Captain Tremlett may possibly find it worth his while to take an early opportunity of inspecting the ship in question, the whereabouts of which cannot be unknown to him.

## THE DUKEDOM OF EDINBURGH.

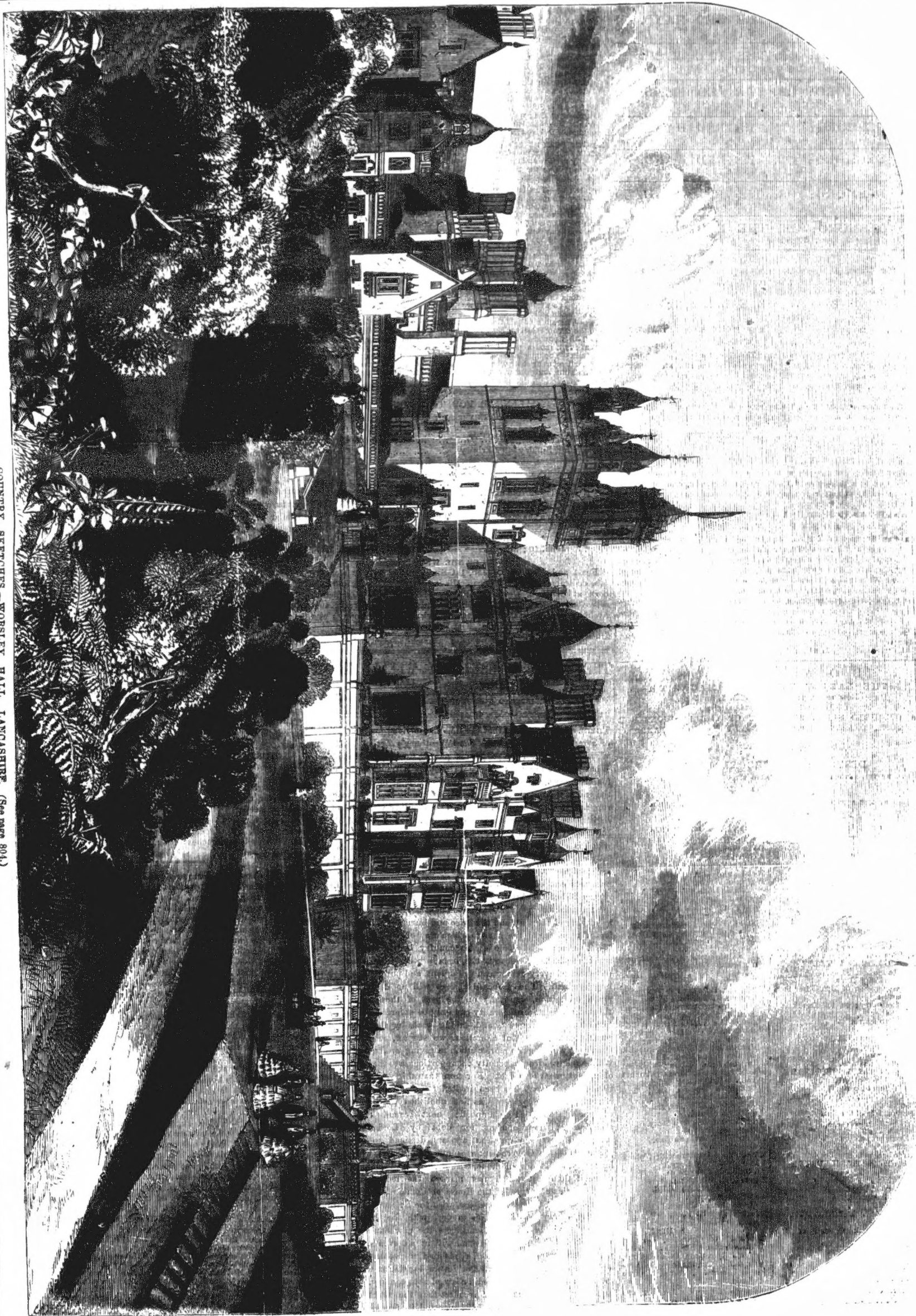
As the public seems to be in some little doubt as to the history of this title, bestowed on the 24th inst. by her Majesty on her second son, Prince Alfred, it may not be out of place to mention the connexion of the royal family with the peerage in question. His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, son of Frederick Prince of Wales, and brother of King George III, was created, on the 10th November, 1764, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh. The latter title was not used, though both were British peerages—the Crown having had no power to create a Scottish peerage since the passing of the Act of Union on the 1st of May, 1707. The elder Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh died in 1805, and was succeeded by his son, Prince William Frederick, at whose death, without issue, on the 30th November, 1834, the two peerages became extinct. The title of Duke of Edinburgh is therefore a new creation in favour of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and will be borne as his first title.

large, and quite as beautiful in their way, as those which charm the visitor to Norwood. The prospect from the house is one of unsurpassed magnificence. The greater part of Stafford, Derby, and Cheshire stretch round and beneath it as in a map, the view on either side being bounded by the hills of Derbyshire and the mountains of South Wales. Immediately behind the Hall rises the hill on which the old Hall is situated. The latter is a fine historic building, famous in the annals of Lancashire, but having a most modernized aspect just now, for its moat has been filled up and converted into a long parterre, while roses and flowering creepers have so covered the old edifice itself as to make it resemble an extended cottage *ornée* rather than a mansion, which once held out against the fierce Independents of Cromwell. At the foot of the hill, and in front of the modern Hall, runs the celebrated Bridgewater Canal.

THE benchers of Lincoln's-inn have admitted Mr. Benjamin, late Secretary to the Treasury in the Confederate States, without obliging him to eat his Terms. They say they are compelled to accept him in exchange for Mr. Edwin James, who was admitted in the same way to the New York bar—an odd compliment to Mr. Benjamin; but there seems little doubt his admission was smoothed by the strong Confederate sympathies of the English bar.—*Spectator*.



COUNTRY SKETCHES.—WORSLEY HALL, LANCASHIRE. (See page 804.)









## The Court.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by General Kauffmann, Count Danneskjold, and Captain Lund, arrived on Saturday at Marlborough House, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, with the Countess of Macclesfield, Major Teesdale, the Hon. E. Yorke, and Count Danneskjold, in waiting, attended Divine Service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday morning.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Miss Bowater, and the gentlemen in waiting, arrived at Cliveden on Saturday afternoon from Windsor Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark, and attended by the lady and gentlemen in waiting, left Marlborough House on Monday afternoon, for Titness Park, near Ascot.

### CLIVEDEN, THE QUEEN'S TEMPORARY RESIDENCE.

HER Majesty the Queen has been staying at Cliveden, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland. Nearly all the duchess's servants left the mansion, and were replaced by a large number of royal domestics, expressly sent to Cliveden to attend the Queen and royal family. Wines, liquors, and other articles were forwarded to the house, and it was at first intended that the royal purveyors who supply the Castle should also do the same for Cliveden. Her Majesty, however, issued orders that the tradespeople of Maidenhead (which is nearer than Windsor) should provide for the Court during its stay at the duchess's seat. Few of the country palaces of our nobility can vie with Cliveden for the loveliness of its situation and the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The present mansion, a stately edifice, consisting of a central block, with two wings, enclosing a court-yard, and in the Italian style of architecture, was erected by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland in 1851, from the designs of Sir C. Barry, an inscription to that effect running round the upper portion of the four side of the central building. The enclosed court-yard faces the north, while opposite the entrance is a broad and handsome drive, and lined on each side with stately elm and other trees, and terminating in a dense mass of shrubbery. Originally, there is no doubt this was the grand entrance. The house is, however, now approached from the Burnham-road. From this a winding carriage drive, hedged with laurels, shrubs, and trees, leads to the house through what gardeners call the "wilderness," but which at the present moment is a perfect Eden, thronged with nightingales, blackbirds, and thrushes in full song, and enjoying an atmosphere loaded with perfume from the wild narcissus and myriads of spring flowers which here abound. On the north-west of the house are the kitchen garden and stables, and close to these is a handsome Italian campanile, 110 feet high, the upper balcony being reached by a spiral staircase. It is not, however, till the visitor passes through the mansion to the south front that the beauty of the site can be appreciated. In front of the terrace lies the great flower garden, a broad and slightly sauk expanse of turf, with flower beds in the French style. These are backed on the east and west by trees, the continuous foliage of which forms an extensive vista, stretching away down the slope of the hill upon which Cliveden is perched to the Thames, the river being seen winding among the meadows and trees in the "direction of Maidenhead." The Cliveden "great flower garden" is famous for its spring and winter flowers, and the disposal of these in serpentine ribands along the base of the south terrace by the duchess's gardener, Mr. J. Fleming, the author of "Spring and Winter Flower Gardening," is highly ingenious. Cliveden House, anciently Cliveden, erected by Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, was successively used as a residence by the Earl of Orkney, Frederick Prince of Wales, the Earl of Inchiquin, Sir George Warrender, and, finally, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. It has been twice destroyed by fire. The south terrace, already mentioned, is 445 feet long, and beneath it, in the centre, is a circular vaulted chamber, with an arched opening to the "great flower garden." From the house numerous walks and drives lead to the "Alcove," bowling-green, apiary, and Cliveden springs; while through the openings in the foliage, beautiful views of the Thames, Cookham, and its ancient wooden bridge, Maidenhead, and the adjacent country can be gained. Not far from the bowling-green is "Garibaldi's Oak," it was planted shortly after his arrival, while the general was visiting Cliveden, two years ago. Her Majesty occupied the central portion of the mansion, the drawing-room, library, dining-room, and boudoir, which are on a level with the south terrace, on to which they all open. The bedrooms are above.

### THE GREAT OCEAN YACHT MATCH.

In our last we gave a full account of this great race, which took place on Monday week. In our present number, on page 808, will be found an illustration relative to the race. It is a view from Erith, with a fleet of yachts proceeding to the rendezvous in the Medway.

### ROYAL CHRISTENING BANQUET AT BERLIN.

On page 808 will be found an illustration of the grand banquet which took place after the recent royal christening.

**DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN IN THE PULPIT.**—On Sunday, during the morning service at Maker, four miles from Plymouth, great consternation was caused among the congregation by an appalling incident. The curate, the Rev. Samuel Whiddon, having gone through the ordinary morning prayers, was engaged in a discourse on Cor. xiii., 12, "Now I know in part, but then shall I know even as also I am known." The sermon was delivered by the rev. gentleman with even more than his wonted animation; but having spoken a sentence in which he marked with appropriate and special emphasis the concluding word "overthrown," he suddenly ceased to speak, and fell back heavily against the pulpit door. Being a heavy man the door burst open, and Mr. Whiddon fell against the balusters, breaking them away, and alighting upon a small platform. The congregation, which was unusually numerous, rushed to the assistance of their pastor; but Mr. Little, surgeon, of Anderton, at once pronounced the rev. gentleman to be dead. He was about fifty-six years of age, and had two sons in the naval service, and two married daughters.

### THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN THE CITY.

On Monday his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Colonel Liddell and the Hon. Elliot Yorke, went to the City to receive the freedom of the ancient Company of Grocers, which had been conferred upon his royal highness by an unanimous resolution of the master and wardens on the 18th of April last, "in testimony of the feelings of loyalty and attachment entertained by the company towards her Majesty the Queen and the royal family of this country." His royal highness arrived at the hall of the company, in Prince's-street, about half-past one o'clock, and was received on alighting by the master, Mr. Coventry Mark Woodhouse; Mr. James Norman Leyton, and Mr. Henry Whitmore Harrison, two of the wardens; Mr. Heath, senior member of the court; Mr. Arthur Pott, Mr. Henry Warner, Mr. John Hodgson, Mr. Henry Browning, Mr. J. Cottam, Mr. Henry Grace, and Mr. William Ruck, the clerk. From thence the Prince was conducted to the drawing-room, where the ceremony of presentation took place, in the presence of the master and wardens.

The clerk having read the resolution of the court admitting the Prince to the freedom of the company, his royal highness took and subscribed the oath customary on such occasions, and which pledged him "to be good and true to our Sovereign Lady the Queen Victoria," to be obedient to the wardens of the company in all lawful things, and to keep secret all the lawful councils and all the rules of the fellowship.

The Master (Mr. Woodhouse) addressing the Prince said: As Master of the Grocers' Company it was his pleasing duty and high privilege to present to his royal highness the honorary freedom of that ancient corporation, and to express the dutiful acknowledgments of the Court of Assistants for the distinguished honour conferred upon the company by his royal highness becoming one of its members. His royal highness would permit him to remind him that the Grocers' Company received its first charter from his Majesty King Edward III.; that it took its rank second in the list of the old trading fellowships of the City, and that during a period of more than five centuries it had been distinguished for its loyalty and hospitality, as well as for its liberal support of the public charities and educational institutions, with which this metropolis happily abounded. He might also mention that at the Restoration of the monarchy the company was among the foremost to welcome King Charles II. to the City of London, and that the company had the honour to record his Majesty as its "master" for the year 1660. His Majesty King William III. was also a member of their fraternity, and they found it recorded that he served the office of "grand master." He was proud to add that their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were now members of the company. With these precedents in view the Court of Assistants ventured to solicit permission to enrol the name of his royal highness among the illustrious members of the Grocers' Company; and on behalf of the court he again thanked his royal highness for his condescension in attending there that day, and welcomed him as a "Brother Grocer."

His royal highness, taking the document conferring the freedom, which was enclosed in a magnificent gold box of elegant design and workmanship, and of the value of 100 guineas, bowed his acknowledgments, and then having subscribed the roll of freemen, was escorted to the court-room of the company, a stately apartment, where a most elegant *dejeuner* had been provided for his royal highness and suite. The table was graced by some of the ancient gold drinking cups of the company, and by four magnificent plateaus in solid silver, embodying a series of groups emblematic of the different branches of commerce in which the company has always been engaged. Other specimens of the massive gold and silver plate of the guild were displayed on side tables in different parts of the room.

At this elegant entertainment the master of the company presided, the Prince occupying a seat on his right hand, and the suite of his royal highness, with the wardens and members of the Court of Assistants and their clerk, being placed according to rank and seniority, Mr. Heath, the senior member of the court, occupying the vice chair.

Three toasts only were drunk on the occasion—namely, "The Queen," "The Prince," and "The Company."

His royal highness, in a few graceful words, expressed the great gratification he felt in the honour which had been conferred upon him by his admission into the fellowship of their ancient corporation.

His royal highness then took his departure.

**A ROMANTIC GRAVE.**—The late Dr. Forteach, of Newton, whose death we have recorded, is, according to his own request, to be interred on the Knock of Alves, a high isolated knoll in the centre of the Lowlands of Moray, and commanding a most extensive view over sea and land. The knoll is a mass of sandstone rock, on which a monument to the Duke of York has been erected, and three feet due north from the base of this monument, and nine feet west from it, a grave for the deceased laird of Newton is being cut out of the solid rock. Mr. Reid, Elgin, is the architect, and Mr. Allan the mason. The grave is to be eight feet deep, seven feet long, and three feet wide. The rock is being blasted, and the sides of the grave are to be built of sandstone. At three and a half feet from the bottom there is to be a ledge of brick built round the grave, and, when the coffin is laid down, a slab of pavement is to rest on the ledge, covering the coffin; three and a half feet above this a similar ledge of brick and slab of pavement for enclosing another coffin, and above this there will be three feet of earth and a surface gravestone or monument, surrounded, we believe, by an iron railing. This is the form of the grave, and it is not easy to conceive of one being made in a more sequestered or romantic place. Large masses of sandstone lie scattered round the top of the knoll, which is altogether covered with wood, except a few yards round the York monument. Where the grave is there are heath and wild flowers "that waste their sweetness in the desert air," unless when the strolling wanderer ascends the knoll to look round on the subjacent country. The spot is enchanted ground. In days of yore it was famous for the midnight orgies of witches and for fairies, who danced upon it under the beams of the waxing or waning moon. A *mansoleum* rising above the wood would have been a conspicuous object upon the Knock of Alves; but Dr. Forteach has preferred a sepulchre more enduring than any building above ground, for his grave, many centuries hence, when the memories of the present age have perished from the earth, may be discovered as *cists* are now being discovered containing the last crumbling fragments of human bones that belonged to a race whose history is lost in oblivion.—*Elgin Courier.*

**FIRST-RATE WRITING CASE** for 2s. (or free by post for 2s 6d). Fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pencil and Pen, Blotting book, &c. **THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL** was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 400,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKINS and GORTO, 25, Oxford-street, London.—[Advertisement.]

### THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS IN THE REGENT'S-PARK.

Among the holiday sights of London, the Zoological Gardens deservedly take the highest rank; and for several years past the extremely liberal terms on which the public are admitted during Easter and Whitsun weeks, have attracted visitors by thousands instead of the hundreds who formerly frequented them. Simultaneously with this increased facility of access, an immense development of the collection has sustained its growing popularity, and it is now no unusual thing to find as many persons on a fine summer day paying their contribution to this self-supporting establishment, as visit the British Museum without any payment at all.

The Zoological Society's Gardens were opened to the public on Whit-Monday at the usual hour of nine a.m. Shortly after that time a large number of holiday-makers applied for admission at the usual rate of sixpence each person, that being the charge made for entrance on all Mondays in the year, and throughout the week during the festive seasons of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. As the day advanced the crowd at both the entrance gates became very great, and in spite of the excellent arrangements made to prevent confusion, the society's officers and the attendant policemen had no little difficulty in keeping order among the throngs of applicants for admission. Inside the gardens appeared a perfect sea of heads, and round the enclosures of all the more favourite animals such large bodies of sight-seers were congregated that the walks in the neighbourhood of these spots became quite impassable. It became quite evident, in fact, that the grounds allotted to the society for the exhibition of their large series of animals is no longer sufficient in these crowded days, and that the grant of additional space (for which we understand the society would willingly pay the required rent) would be highly desirable in the interests of the public. At the close of the gates at sunset it was ascertained that the total number of entrants had been 36,573, being the largest number ever admitted in any one day since the gardens were opened to the public. We are glad to be able to add that in this vast concourse of persons, many of whom evidently belonged to the ranks of those who labour hardest for their daily bread, no case of misbehaviour occurred, nor was any injury done to the society's valuable collection of animals.

It cannot be too generally known that during the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks, and on every Monday throughout the year, any person respectfully attired, however humble, may obtain admission to these gardens on the payment of sixpence. And it is a most gratifying fact that ever since this advantage has been offered by the society to the people, a steady increase of visitors has resulted from it. Every year that passes over our heads proves that such shows as these are splendid examples of the method of teaching introduced by Bell and Lancaster, that they furnish instruction of a nature which is never forgotten, and which refines at the same time that it delights.

We give an engraving, representing one of the most interesting features of the whole collection—the herd of elands—bred from the five animals bequeathed to the society in 1851, by the late Earl of Derby.

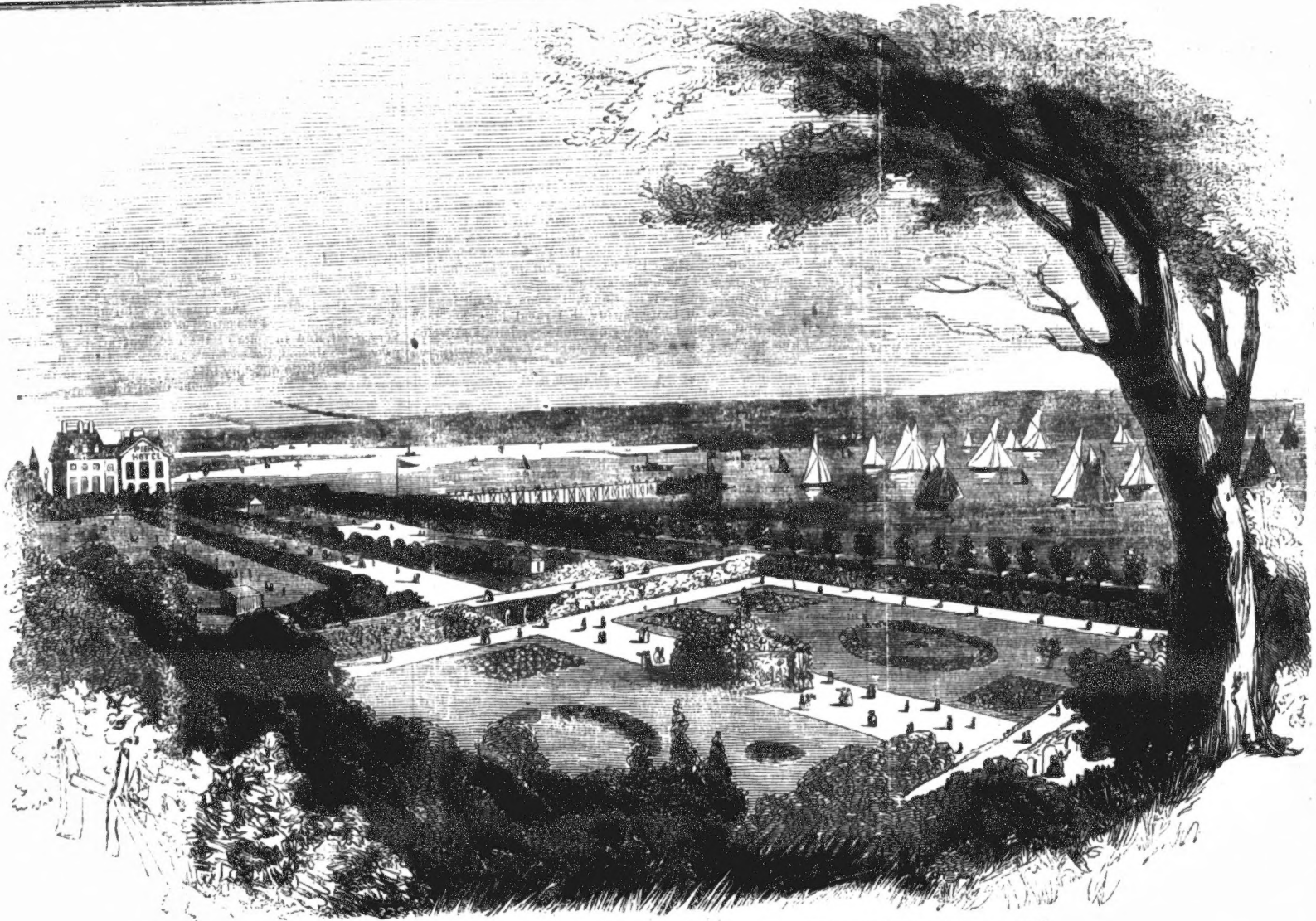
The complete acclimation of this celebrated species of antelope may now be fairly assumed as accomplished by the Zoological Society.

The eland is the largest antelope of the South African wilderness, where its flesh is esteemed as the greatest dainty of the chase, by the unanimous testimony of every traveller and sportsman who has penetrated to their haunts. Even in their wild state they have a great aptitude to fatten, and as an adult bull in first-rate condition will weigh about 2,000 lb., they can scarcely be regarded as inferior to our Short-horns in this quality. The rapidity of their growth, and the certainty with which they multiply in this climate, with moderate protection, is abundantly proved by the successful results which have been obtained in the Regent's-park.

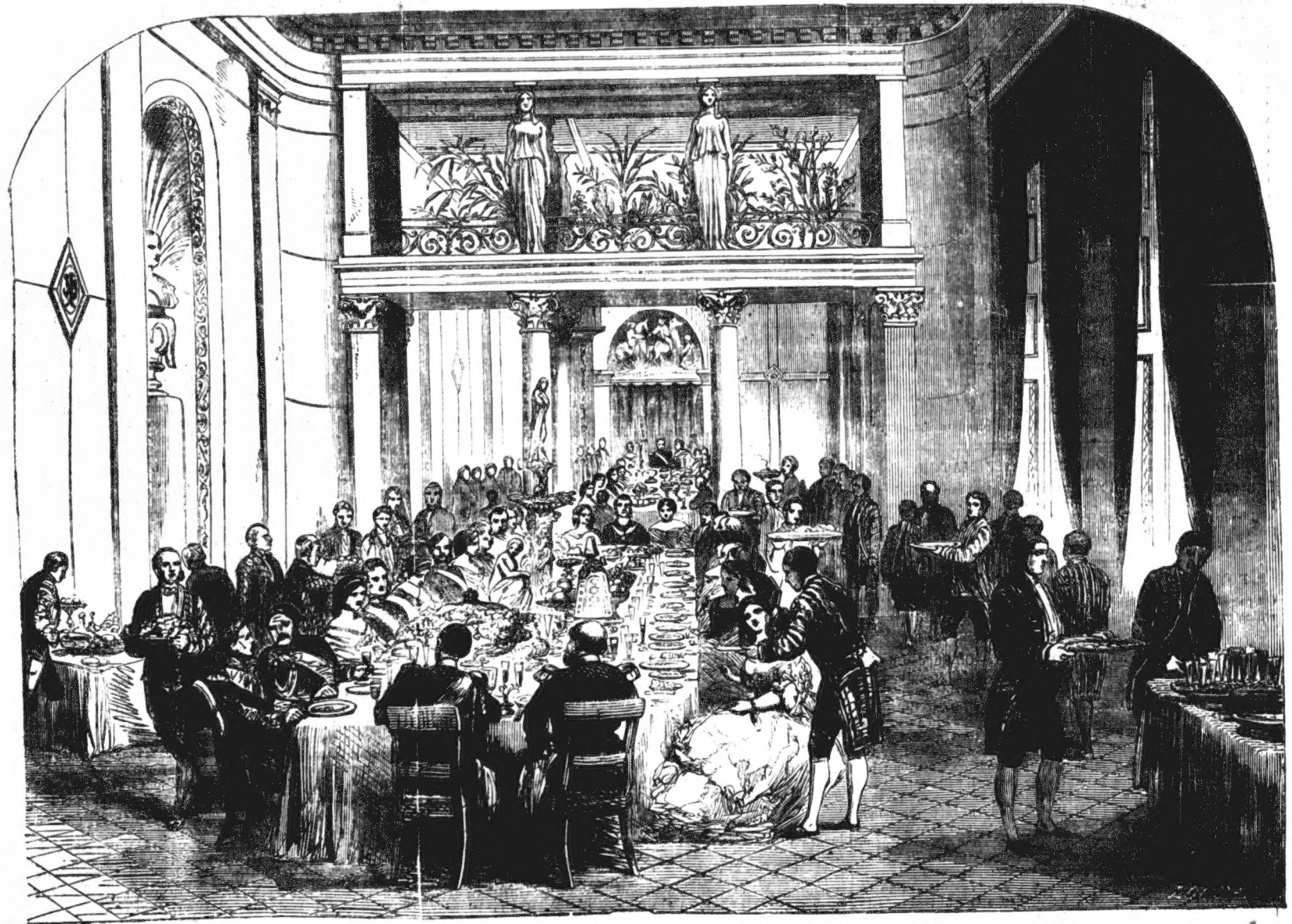
**IVORY.**—The number of elephants that must be destroyed annually to meet the demand for ivory is absolutely enormous. It is stated on good authority that the cutlery establishments of Sheffield alone consume annually the ivory which is supplied by slaying more than 20,000 elephants, and every country must also have its supply. The other sources from which ivory is obtained, the walrus, the narwhal, &c., afford but an insignificant item in the supply, and no other substance has been discovered or invented which can take its place, and as the demand is constantly increasing from year to year, it would seem that the race of elephants may before long become extinct. The best ivory known is that which comes from Africa, for though it is not so white as that furnished by the Asiatic elephants, it preserves its colour best, is most transparent, freest from cracks, and receives the highest polish. This is owing to the fact that the African ivory contains about equal parts of animal and earthy matter, while in the Asiatic the proportion of earthy matter is greater. One great source of the supply of ivory in Russia and the northern countries of Europe is the tusks of extinct species of elephants and mammoths, which are found in the banks of the rivers of Northern Siberia in a remarkable state of preservation. In very cold countries ivory of fossil elephants is preserved for ages. In our own country the fossil remains occasionally dug up are dry and brittle; but boiling in a solution of gelatine will supply the want of the original albuminous matter. So, on the other hand, by dissolving a portion of the earthy matter, which is one of the principal ingredients, ivory retains its tenacity, but becomes exceedingly flexible. It is thus prepared for making surgical instruments. What will supply the place of ivory when the race of elephants is destroyed we cannot tell, but ingenuity is already at work to furnish a substitute, and is stimulated by the offer of large rewards. A short time since a reward of 5,000 dols. was offered in this country by parties interested in the manufacture of billiard balls for a substance possessing the same qualities in about the same proportions. Its elasticity adapts it to this purpose, but as ivory is affected by dampness and expands unequally according to the grain, it is found that the balls do not retain their perfect sphericity in all states of the atmosphere. For this reason, and on account of its increasing scarcity, some other substance is in demand. Vegetable ivory, so called, is used in making many articles, but it is of comparatively little value. There seems to be more hope that the requisite material will be obtained from some compound in India-rubber or gutta percha than from any other source.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

**PAINFUL TERTH, OR DISEASED STUMPS, EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.**—No Chloroform, and perfectly safe.—Mr. W. A. Y. (many years with Mr. Eskeil, Dental Surgeon, of 3, Grosvenor-street, W.), guarantees perfect freedom from pain in this or any other Dental operation. Exquisitely Enamelled Artificial Teeth at 5s. each, and the best 10s. each, unsurpassed for comfort, appearance, and durability. Made and fitted in a few hours when required. Consultations free.—291, REGENT-STREET (three doors from the Polytechnic).—[Advertisement.]





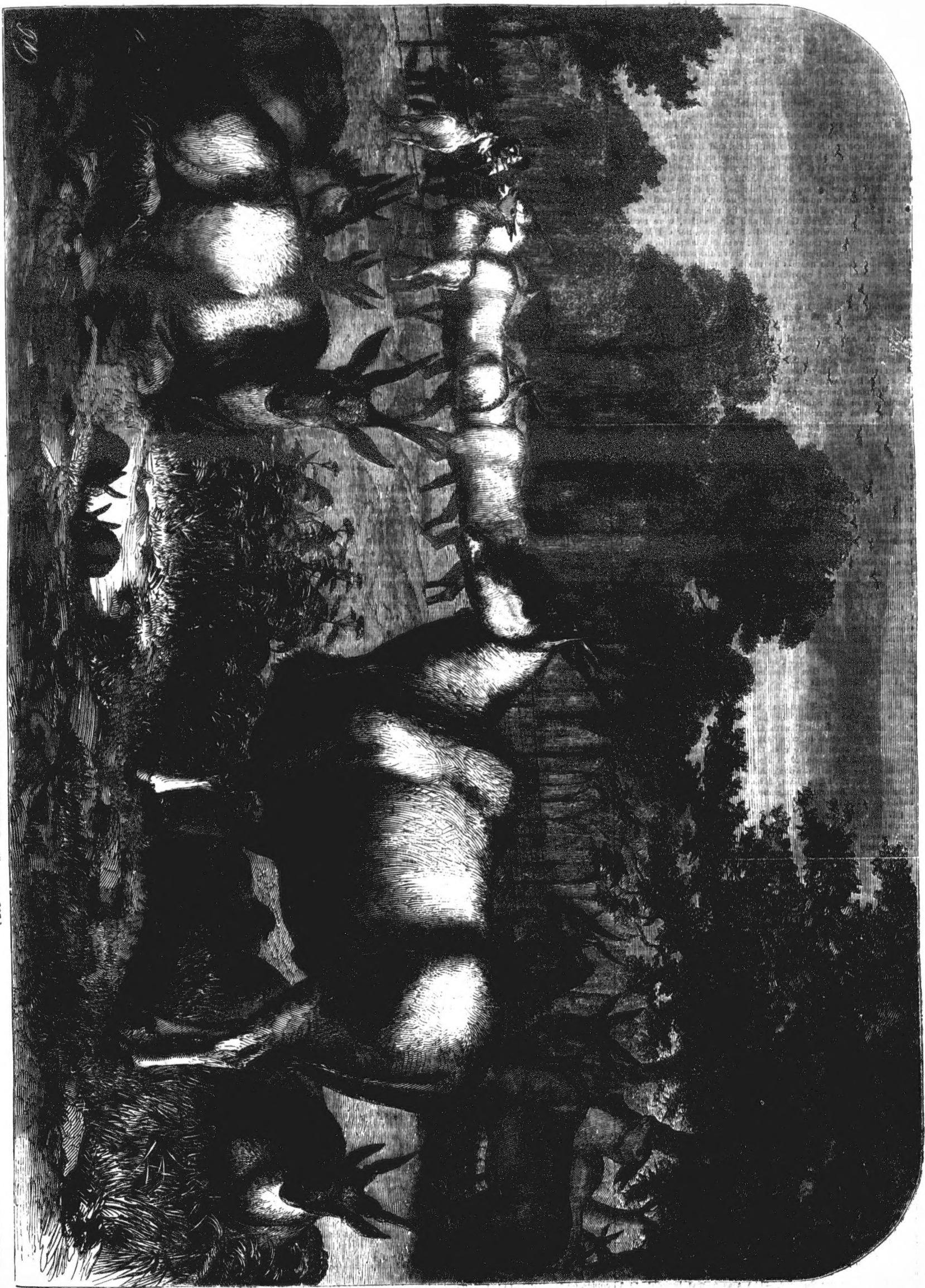
YACHTS PROCEEDING FROM ERITH TO THE GREAT OCEAN MATCH. (See page 807.)



GRAND BANQUET AT BERLIN AFTER THE CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS. (See page 807.)



A SKETCH IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ON WEDNESDAY.—THE ELANDS. (See page 807.)





## Theatricals, Music, etc.

**HER MAJESTY'S.**—Meyerbeer's beautiful and masterly opera of "Dinorah" was produced at this establishment on Saturday evening last. The theatre was crowded in every part by a most fashionable audience. The cast was admirable. Mdlle. de Murska sustained the principal part. Signor Gardoni was the Corentino; Mr. Santley, Hoel; Mdlle. Sinico and Madame de Demerico, Lablache, the female and male goat-herds; Signor Stagno, the reaper; and Signor Bossi, the hunter. So powerful a cast must have exercised a large influence; but the chief attraction doubtless lay in the assumption of a new character by Mdlle. de Murska. The fair Hungarian created a sensation that has raised her tenfold in the estimation of the London public, and her new performance is likely to bring Meyerbeer's opera into as high favour at Her Majesty's Theatre as it has been for years at the Opera-Comique and Theatre-Lyrique in Paris. Mdlle. de Murska's success was secured in the first scene. Certainly her reception was not enthusiastic, for a colder audience, perhaps, never congregated together in Her Majesty's Theatre, instanced by the fact that these two great favourites, Signor Gardoni and Mr. Santley, were received on their entrance without a hand of welcome, nor did Mdlle. de Murska obtain any marked and outward demonstration, until the "Shadow Song," which fairly broke down the barriers of indifference and roused the hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The audience roared applause in the middle of the song, and kept vociferating "encore." Mdlle. de Murska only kept bowing, and whispered to Signor Ardit, aside, to go on, which at length he contrived to do. But the singer's triumph did not terminate here. She was recalled after she had quitted the stage, and when she returned was received with the vehement and prolonged acclamations by the entire house. Signor Gardoni in Corentino and Mr. Santley in Hoel are decidedly the best representatives of the parts who have yet been heard and seen. Meyerbeer's music is most taxing to tenor and bass; but the *duo bouffe* "Un trésor, un trésor," and the grand duet "Quand l'heure sonnera" have no musical terrors for Signor Gardoni and Mr. Santley, who sang both to perfection. Mr. Santley was rapturously applauded for his magnificent and powerful singing of the grand air, "O puissante Magie." Madame de Merio-Lablache, as the male goat-herd, introduced the lovely contralto air, "Fanciulle che il core," with great success; Signor Bossi gave the song of the hunter and Signor Stagno the song of the reaper with excellent effect; and Mdlle. Sinico lent the services of her eminent abilities to do justice to the fine quater "Pater Noster." The band and chorus were above all praise, and Signor Ardit is certainly entitled to special praise. The scenery is eminently beautiful and striking, and the set scene in the second act, in which the inundation takes place, is worthy of Mr. Telbin's most imaginative and most artistic efforts. The inundation, with torrents of real water, is wonderfully well managed, and the audience were in such ecstasies with the overflow on Saturday night, that nothing would satisfy them but the appearance of Mr. Telbin, who, accordingly, on being called for, came on with Mdlle. de Murska, Signor Gardoni, and Mr. Santley.

**COVENT GARDEN.**—The programme of the Royal Italian Opera has this week been exceedingly varied. On Monday Gounod's opera of "Faust and Margherita" was produced with Mdlle. Pauline Lucca and Signor Mario as the principals. Mdlle. Lucca has also appeared in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." Last evening (Friday) introduced Mdlle. Adelina Patti in "Don Giovanni." This evening (Saturday) Madame Maria Vilda appears as the principal in "Lucrezia Borgia."

**HAYMARKET.**—There was nothing new put forth at this house for the Whitsun holidays, Mr. Westland Marston's "Favourite of Fortune," with Mr. Sothern as the hero, being sufficiently attractive to crowd the house nightly. Besides Mr. Sothern, we have in the cast the following powerful array of talent:—Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Kate Saville, Miss Nelly Moore, Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, Miss Caroline Hill, and Miss H. Lindley. "A Romantic Attachment," and "Turning the Tables," have been the other pieces.

**OLYMPIC.**—On Tuesday evening Mr. H. Neville took his annual benefit, when the house was crowded in every part. We need scarce add that this talented and deservedly popular actor was warmly greeted on his appearance. The comedy of "Money" was produced for the first time at this theatre on the occasion. The following was the cast:—Graves, Mr. H. Wigan; Stout, Mr. Atkins; Smooth, Mr. Montague; Sir John Vesey, Mr. Stephens; Sir F. Blount, Mr. Soutar; and Evelyn, Mr. H. Neville; Lady Franklin, Mrs. St. Henry; Georgina, Miss Foote; and Clara Douglas, Miss Kate Terry. The farce of "High Life Below Stairs" concluded the performances.

**SURREY.**—The brilliant opera of "Don Giovanni" has been produced here by the English Opera Company with great success. Miss Jenny Baur, as Zerlina, sings the music with much taste and force. The remainder of the characters are sustained by Messrs. W. Parkinson, A. Cook, J. Rouse, De Lancy, and C. Durand, and by Miss Ida Gillies and Mrs. A. Cook. To Mr. Edward Stirling, as manager, we are indebted for the perfect and admirable manner in which the opera has been placed upon the stage of the New Surrey. "The Waterman," in which Mr. C. Lyall and Miss Fanny Reeves appear, is mounted with equal care. "That Rascal Jack" has concluded the attractive performances here during the week.

**NEW ROYALTY.**—Mr. Charles Harcourt took his benefit here on Wednesday evening, when "Plot and Passion" was produced, Mr. Dominick Murray sustaining the part of Demarets. "24th Geo. 2, cap. 23" and "Ulf, the Minstrel," were the other attractions. We perceive that the talented manageress, Miss M. Oliver, takes her benefit on Wednesday next, under distinguished patronage. We trust the house will be crowded.

**MR. CHARLES HALLE'S RECITALS.**—Mr. Chas. Hallé has commenced his yearly performances of Beethoven's Sonatas, at St. James's Hall. He opened the series on Friday, the 25th ult., with four of the earliest compositions of the great master, which he performed to the infinite satisfaction of a numerous and brilliant audience. The singer on Friday last was Signor Gustave Garcia.

**MADAME PUZZI'S** grand annual morning concert took place on Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms. Madame Grisi, Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Parepa, Mdlle. Mola, the lady-tenor singer, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. T. Hohler, were among the artists who appeared.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The season was brought to a termination on Friday evening, the 25th ult., by a very fine per-

formance of "Elijah." The principal solo singers were Madame Parepa, Miss Robertine Henderson, Miss Julia Derby, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Chaplin Henry, Mr. Carter, Mr. F. Walker, and Mr. Smythson. The choir most excellently in the grand chorus, "Thanks be to God," with which Elijah defies the followers of Baal, and challenges them to cite before him their god, and the chorus, "Behold! God, the Lord," all three being given with marvellous force and precision. The solo singing was, in many cases, very admirable. Mr. Sims Reeves, who was welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm, appeared in his very finest voice, and was rapturously encored in his two great songs, "If with all your hearts," and "Then shall the righteous." Mr. Santley sang very grandly the whole of the music of "Elijah," more particularly the airs, "It is enough, O Lord," and "Is not his word like fire?" Madame Sainton-Dolby achieved the usual encore for her artistic singing of "O rest in thy burden upon the Lord," given by Messdames Parepa and Sainton-Dolby; Messrs. Sims Reeves and Chaplin Henry. The hall was crowded in every part, and we believe we may state that the season just passed has been one of the most successful for ten years.

Miss AMY COYNE, a young pianist, daughter of the talented dramatist, Mr. Stirling Coyne, gave her first matinee on Monday morning in the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street. Madame Rudersdorff and Mr. W. H. Cummins were the singers. The young debutante was warmly welcomed, and she achieved considerable success.

Mr. E. T. SMITH has offered a prize of one hundred pounds for the best spectacular, nautical, or sensational drama, to be produced at Astley's, and fifty pounds for the second best.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE FETE, at the Crystal Palace, is to take place on the 7th and 9th of July.

## Sporting.

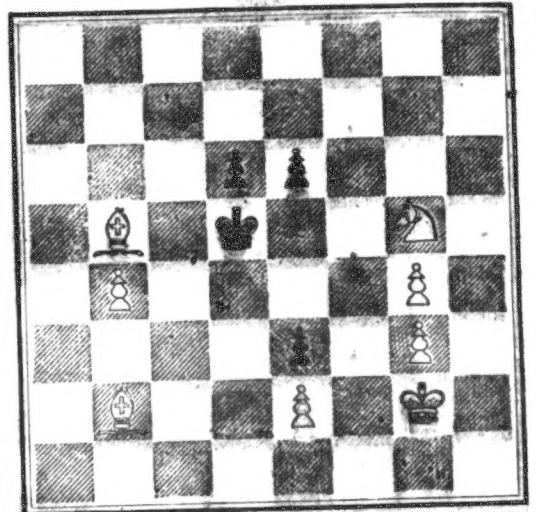
## THE GRAND PARIS PRIZE.

The following is from a Paris letter, dated Sunday evening:— "This fourth anniversary of the great Paris races, while equal, and perhaps superior as a spectacle, to any of its foregoers, is distinguished from them in this—that the 100,000fr. (£8,000l.) prize has for the first time been carried off by an English horse. The French Jockey Club was for some time quite resigned to this result. It was calculated there that the English stables would this year have it all their own way, and that the Duke of Beaufort's Ceylon would win. These provisions were realized; Ceylon came in first, Mr. Merry's The Primate second, Count Bathyan's Mazeppa third. The race was a very exciting one. Ceylon, a splendid horse, very large, with immense muscle and sinew, was thought in the weighing ground to walk a little lame on one of his hind legs, and at the last moment many backed The Primate against him. However, whether lame or not, Ceylon found his running legs, and came in first by, as far as I could judge, a good length. The Emperor, as usual, was in his tribune. His Majesty was looking particularly well, and seemed extremely animated. The Empress, attended by the Princess of Essling and several other ladies, arrived shortly after the Emperor. The Prince Imperial was accompanied by five little boys of about his own age. The *objet d'art*, given by the Emperor in addition to the prize of 100,000fr., was brought to the front of the Emperor's tribune a few minutes before the starting for the great race, and placed only four feet from the ground for public inspection. It is an extremely handsome urn of oxidized silver, ornamented with chased sporting subjects in alto-relievo. In sporting language, it is, I believe, called a cup, but it looks more like a soup tureen, and, indeed, I think it would be no desecration if on great occasions at Badminton the Duke of Beaufort were to fill it with real turtle from Bristol. Contrary to the usage of former years, the cup was not presented to the winner in front of the Emperor's tribune, but at the last moment, and as if by a sudden thought, was taken to the rear, looking on the weighing ground, and was there presented by the Emperor, amidst hearty cheers, proceeding principally from the English part of the company. Our neighbours, however, took their defeat this year good-naturedly. It could not be expected that they would rejoice in it. The day, though black clouds looked occasionally threatening, was extremely fine. The turf, freshened by heavy rain yesterday and the day before, was in excellent order, and the Bois de Boulogne was in all its beauty. Seventeen horses were on the card for the great event, but only ten started. Among those struck out was Prince Soltykoff's Duke of York."

**THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.**—Dr. Porter, of Godshill, Isle of Wight, has just reported the successful treatment by him of a most remarkable case of the restoration of a child who had been apparently dead for some time from drowning. "A poor child (says the doctor) about three or four years of age was extricated from the Shide Mill Head, near Newport (Isle of Wight), where it had been immersed in water more than six feet deep for upwards of ten minutes. The child was immediately brought to me to all appearance quite dead; in truth, so far was so that not the slightest action of the heart was perceptible by auscultation. After one hour and forty minutes anxious and incessant attention I had the great satisfaction of perfectly restoring the child, and handing it safe and sound to its previously agonized parents. The methods I adopted were those of Drs. Marshall Hall and Silvester combined. This was done in the presence of a large crowd of people who ultimately collected. Many years ago I performed a similar important service when an assistant at Salisbury." We may add that these valuable instructions for the restoration of the apparently drowned on the plans of Drs. Marshall Hall and Silvester have been extensively circulated by the National Lifeboat Institution; but we trust that they will be still more widely disseminated, and that mayors of towns and other official persons will assist in their institution in every way in their power in making these instructions generally known on the coasts, banks of rivers, canals, docks, and such places, as some hundreds of persons are drowned every year in fresh water. The instructions are thoroughly practical, and are the result of extensive inquiries which were made by the institution two or three years ago amongst medical men, medical bodies, and coroners resident in the United Kingdom. The directions have been largely circulated by the Lifeboat Society in the British isles and the colonies. They are also in use in her Majesty's fleet, the Coast-guard service, and at all stations of the British army at home and abroad. We may also state that the instructions, printed on large placards and well illustrated, can be obtained for merely the price of the paper on which they are printed, viz., six shillings per 100 copies, on application to the National Lifeboat Institution, John-street, Adelphi, London.

## Chess.

PROBLEM No. 362.—By Mr. CHARLES BENEW.  
Black.



White.  
White to move, and mate in five moves.

C. H. C.—From some oversight which we are unable to account for, the solutions to which you allude have not been published. Possibly, the space which they would have occupied was more than could be spared for the particular Number in which they ought to have appeared; and they may consequently have been overlooked. We however, hasten to supply the omission; and we desire to thank you for calling our attention to it.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 838.

The solution of this position shall appear next week. We cannot spare the space in the present Number.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 339.

White.  
1. R to K R 4  
2. Kt mates

Black.  
1. K moves

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 340.

White.  
1. B to Kt 7  
2. P to R 6  
3. P to R 7  
4. P Queens, and mates next move

Black.  
1. K takes Kt  
2. K moves  
3. ditto

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 341.

White.  
1. R from Q 2 to Q 6  
2. R to Q 2 dis (ch)  
3. R to K B 2, mating

Black.  
1. Q takes P (ch) (a)  
2. Q interposes

(a)  
White.  
1. . . . .  
2. R to Q Kt 6, dis ch  
3. R to K B 6, mating

Black.  
1. Q to Q Kt 2 (ch)  
2. Q interposes

\* There are two other variations to the solution of this problem, but with a like result.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 342.

White.  
1. Kt to Q B 3  
2. R takes Kt  
3. P to K Kt 4  
4. R or Kt mates

Black.  
1. P takes K P, best  
2. P takes Kt, or P to Q B 4  
3. Either P's take Kt

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 343.

White.  
1. Q to Q R square  
2. Q takes P (ch)  
3. Q mates

Black.  
1. P takes Kt  
2. K moves

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 344.

White.  
1. B to K 2  
2. Kt to Q 5  
3. P to Kt 4 (ch)  
4. B mates

Black.  
1. P to R 4  
2. P to Kt 4  
3. K moves

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 345.

White.  
1. Kt to Q B 6 (ch)  
2. R to K B 4 (ch)  
3. Q takes Q B P.  
4. Kt mates

Black.  
1. Kt takes Kt  
2. B takes R.  
3. K takes Q

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 346.

White.  
1. B takes Kt (ch)  
2. Kt to B 4  
3. Kt to K 6 (ch)  
4. Kt mates

Black.  
1. R takes B  
2. R to B 6  
3. K takes B

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 347.

White.  
1. B to K Kt 2  
2. R to K B square  
3. K to B 3  
4. B to K 2  
5. Kt takes P, mate

Black.  
1. B to K B 2  
2. B to K square  
3. B to Q R 5  
4. B moves

**GENERAL BEAUREGARD IN LIVERPOOL.**—General Beauregard, the renowned Confederate officer, arrived in Liverpool in the steamer Scotia, from New York, on Saturday. At one o'clock, on Monday, the general proceeded to the Exchange News-room, and the information that he had arrived being rapidly spread, a rush was made to the room, which was quickly crowded. The general walked to the end of the room, and stood there for a few moments conversing with one or two gentlemen, and then a passage through the closely-packed crowd having been made with some difficulty, walked from the room, being greeted on all sides with cordial clapping of hands. The gallant officer bowed his acknowledgments, and then made his way across the flags and down one or two bye streets, to Mr. Hewitt's offices in Borough-buildings, Water-street. It is understood that General Beauregard has come to this country to promote the engineering interests of a railway about to be laid down in one or more of the Southern States.



## Tabs and Police.

### POLICE COURTS. MANION HOUSE.

**CHARGE OF ASSAULT.**—Robert Hill Edwards, clerk to Mr. Henken, a foreign merchant, carrying on business in Upper Thames-street, appeared before Mr. Alderman Sidney to answer a charge of having committed a most violent assault upon a labouring man named William Barrett. The case was a somewhat remarkable one. It appeared that about six o'clock on Monday evening a police-constable, named Holford, was on duty in Upper Thames-street, when he observed the defendant bringing a man, who turned out to be Barrett, to the door of Mr. Henken's warehouse, and when he had got him there he gave him a violent push, and he fell on his head. He immediately became insensible and bled profusely, and was removed to Guy's Hospital, where he still remains, and in such a condition as not to be able to attend and give evidence. The answer to the charge was that the complainant was drunk and that he had gone to Mr. Henken's warehouse and would not leave, and the defendant merely attempted to remove him, but no more violence was used than was necessary to effect that object. It appeared that the complainant had no business whatever in the warehouse, and that he was told to go away quietly several times before any attempt was made to remove him by force. Alderman Sidney said that the defendant was justified in removing the complainant, but the law would not sanction such an amount of violence as appeared to have been made use of. If the man died the defendant would certainly be amenable to a charge of manslaughter. A solicitor who attended for the defendant said he had witnesses in attendance who would put an entirely different complexion to the affair. Alderman Sidney said that it would be his duty to remand the defendant until Barrett was able to attend. He would, however, accept bail for his appearance.

### CLERKENWELL.

**CHARGE OF CAUSING THE DEATH OF A CHILD.**—George Rule, aged 40, a carman in the employ of a brewer at Mile-end, was charged with causing the death of Daniel Gleeson, aged five years, in the Euston-road, St. Pancras. The evidence went to show that the deceased was riding behind a cab when he jumped off and immediately was knocked down by the dray and was killed on the spot. He was picked up at once, and it was found that his head had been smashed. No fault was attributable to the prisoner, who was perfectly sober and who was driving his horses at a walking pace. The prisoner received a good character as a steady man, and several respectable witnesses were in attendance who stated that no blame was attached to him. Police-constable Taylor, 98 Y, said that when he went to the spot all the bystanders said that the death was purely accidental. The father of the unfortunate child said that he did not consider the prisoner was to blame in the matter. He had heard that the cabman on whose cab his son was riding had whipped the boy, and in getting off the accident happened. The magistrate said that there was no doubt if the cabman found the boy riding on the springs he did slash his whip behind. The prisoner would be discharged, as there was no blame attachable to him—in fact, the death appeared to have been a pure accident. The prisoner, who seemed deeply affected, then left the court with his friends.

**DARING ESCAPE FROM A POLICE VAN.**—Robert Probert, who said he was a shoemaker, and now gave a false address, and a man who refused both his name and address, were charged before Mr. Barker with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. John Lawson, Admiralty chronometer maker, 355, City-road, and stealing therein two pairs of boots, &c. Mr. Ricketts, solicitor, defended the prisoners. The evidence went to show that on the morning of Sunday, the 20th ult., Police-constable Tew, 147 N, saw the prisoners leave the prosecutor's house, and suspecting that they had been up to no good, followed them. Seeing Inspector Maskill, of the G division, approaching, he called upon him to stop them; this was not done until after a smart chase and a most desperate resistance on the part of the prisoners, and it was with great difficulty they could be got to the police station. It was afterwards found that the prisoners had gained admission to the house by scaling several low walls at the back, and breaking the shutters. When in the house they had ransacked all the drawers in the lower rooms, but had taken away only two pairs of boots, which were found near the spot where the police interfered. The prisoners had been remanded to enable the police to make inquiries as to their antecedents. On Tuesday the prisoners were brought from the House of Detention in the police van, and on arriving at the court, instead of the van being driven into the court-yard and the gates closed, as is the usual wont, the prisoners were handed out of the van in the public road to be taken through the police-station. When Probert was released from his cell in the van he jumped on to the step, and instead of quietly allowing himself to be handed by the police, he rushed into the crowd that had of course assembled to see the prisoners get out and made his escape, upsetting a butcher boy with his tray of meat in his flight. He was quickly pursued by the police, but it was not until he had travelled nearly half a mile that he was recaptured and brought back, when he was handed over to the safe-keeping of Turner, the gaoler. Inspector Maskill, G division, reminded the magistrate that on the previous examination of the prisoners, the prisoner who refused both his name and address said he did so on account of the respectability not only of his parents but of himself. He had since ascertained that his name was Joseph Pulley, and that he had only been liberated a few days from prison, having suffered three years' penal servitude on a charge of felony. He also understood that previous to that sentence he had been in the House of Correction on a similar charge. Police-constable Newbold, 151 N, said that Probert had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, twelve months' imprisonment, and twice to three years' penal servitude, all the sentences being for charges of felony. He never did any work, and in addition to his being an idle dissolute fellow, he was the companion of most notorious thieves, burglars, and prostitutes. The prisoners, who laughed whilst their antecedents were being related to the magistrate, said they should reserve their defence for a higher tribunal where they had no doubt they would have full and ample justice done them. However, if the magistrate pleased he could settle the case at once, and thus save time and expense. Mr. Barker committed the prisoners to the Central Criminal Court for trial on the charge of burglary. The prisoners danced out of the dock, and treated the whole of the proceedings as a good joke.

### MARYLEBONE.

**WHOLESALE ROBBERY BY A BARMAID.**—Selina Rimell, about 20 years of age, and stylishly dressed, was charged with robbery

from her master's till. Mr. Johnson, solicitor, of High-street, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Pain defended the prisoner. Mr. Henry Dixon, of the Victoria Tavern, Little Sussex-place, Hyde-park-square, said: The prisoner has been in my service about eight months as barmaid, and within the last few days I had reason for suspecting her honesty. It was her duty to leave the bar at four o'clock in the afternoon and return at a quarter after five to resume her duties. I communicated my suspicions to Inspector Steer, X division, and by his advice I marked eight half-crowns on Saturday afternoon. When the prisoner came down on Saturday, at a quarter after five, I requested her to go up to my room and fetch my hat. In her absence I placed four marked half-crowns in one till, taking out four that were already there unmarked. In another till I placed three more of the marked pieces, and in another, one. At six o'clock, or shortly after, I cleared the tills, and in the one where I had placed the four marked pieces I only found one. I walked into my counting-house, where a detective was, and, calling the prisoner in, asked her if she had any money in her pocket. After faltering a bit, she said, "Yes, sir." I said, "You have a marked half-crown; bring it out and give it to me." She exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Dixon!" She then took from her pocket 11s. and the marked half-crown as well. I asked her how much of that money belonged to me, and she said all of it, and she had taken it from the till that day. I said, "What, all this money from my till to-day?" and she said, "Yes." She afterwards brought out her purse and took a sovereign from it. On Friday I missed two marked half-crowns, and I now asked her what she had done with them. She said she went up-stairs, brought down some silver, and made up the sovereign's worth with two half-crowns she took from the till. Then she placed the silver on the side shelf and took the sovereign she produced from it. Cross-examined: Before she made this statement I did not say if she confessed I would forgive her. Previous to last week I had no reason to doubt her. I had given her notice to leave, but being short-handed through the illness of my aunt, I asked her to stop a little while longer. Doble, 147 X, plain clothes officer, corroborated the above. Mr. Pain said he could not contend with the weight of evidence against her (the prisoner). She was the daughter of highly respectable parents, and no doubt had given way to a sudden temptation. In reply to Mr. Yardley, prosecutor said he had a very excellent character with her. Mr. Brook, landlord of the Farborough Arms, Battersea, said he had known the prisoner for eighteen years. She had been twice in his service, and he always found her honest. He would take her back into his service. Mr. Dixon interceded for her to be dealt leniently with. Mr. Yardley sentenced her to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

### WORSHP STREET.

**HEARTLESS ROBBERY.**—Patrick Kellan, 26, was charged with stealing £8 from Daniel Mauey, a watchman, who had allowed him to lodge at his house, and supported him while out of work and without money. The prisoner had suddenly left the house and taken the money out of a box, and had also taken a number of characters received by Mauey from his employers for the last twenty-two years, which the old man, aged seventy-six, seemed to feel even more than the loss of the gold. The prisoner appeared in a new suit of clothes, purchased with the stolen money. At first he positively denied the robbery, but finding that he was to be committed for trial, he exclaimed, "Well, I am guilty." Mr. Ellison observed that it was a most heartless robbery, and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

**SCANDALOUS ASSAULT THROUGH JEALOUSY.**—John Rivett, aged 25, a hawker, was charged with the following assault:—The complainant, Ellen Bedborough, said she was walking with her sister-in-law through a street in Spitalfields on the evening of the 20th inst., when the prisoner, without speaking a word to her, or she to him, walked straight up to her and struck her a violent blow on the eye with his fist. She ran away as fast as she could to the house of her sister, but before she could get there he pursued her and struck her again, injuring one of her eyes seriously. She ran into her sister's for protection, and her father and brother-in-law came out to remonstrate with him, and the prisoner challenged one of them out to fight him, and abused the other shamefully. Mr. Ellison asked her what cause the prisoner could have for so attacking her. She replied it was jealousy. She had kept company with him as a sweetheart for three years, but had broken off the intimacy, the consequence of which was that he declared he would have her life. On one occasion he took off his boot in the street and told her he would kill her with the heel of it, and on another told her he had a pistol in his pocket, and would shoot her, so that she was now afraid to go into the streets. She did not wish him severely punished, but she wanted to be protected. Catherine Davis, the sister, said she had scarcely got in doors with her baby when the complainant ran in after her crying, and with the marks of ill-usage upon her face. The prisoner said he did not want to speak to the complainant, and that he had witnesses outside the court who would prove the sister was not there when he struck the complainant. Mr. Ellison told him there was no necessity for calling those witnesses, as he had himself, though, no doubt, unintentionally, admitted he struck her. He should order him to put in two substantial bail in £15 each, and enter into his own recognizances in £30, for his peaceable behaviour towards her for the next six months. The prisoner was locked up in default.

### THAMES.

**A GAROTTE ROBBERY.**—Thomas Desmond, aged 18, John Driscoll, 18, and another John Driscoll, 17, were charged with assaulting Karl Elandor, a doctor of medicine, on the Queen's highway, and stealing from his person a gold watch valued at 14s, a portmanteau containing 8s. 4s. in gold, and a pair of gold-mounted spectacles. The prosecutor is a German, living at No. 4, Upper Berner-street, St. George-in-the-East. He was on his way home on the night of the 16th of the present month, and stood for a moment to speak to a friend in Leman-street, Whitechapel, near the railway arch. He had walked on a few paces, when six men, among whom were the prisoners, suddenly attacked him. The elder Driscoll first came up and struck him on the face, making him stagger, and his hat was then forced over his eyes by a second man, while a third attempted to drag away the trousers pocket containing his purse and money. He defended himself, tried to save his portmanteau, and called out "Murder!" and "Police!" but three other men sprang upon him, and he was shamefully ill-used, his pocket containing his portmanteau and 8s. 4s. in cash was dragged from him, and his watch was taken from his right waistcoat pocket and cut from the guard-chain. A pair of gold spectacles and some other things were taken from his left waistcoat pocket. In answer to questions by Mr. Paget, the prosecutor said he could identify all three prisoners as taking part in the outrage and robbery, and that he gave immediate information to the police. One of the prisoners was taken the same night. He had not re-

covered any portion of his property. John Maidman saw the attack on the prosecutor, and Desmond with his hand in his pocket. He also saw the two Driscolls strike the prosecutor and force his hat over his eyes. He assisted in arresting one of the prisoners, Archer, 101 H, and Chandler, 117 H, who took the prisoner into custody, said they were all well-known thieves and had been in custody. Police-sergeant Davy, 3 H, said there were several convictions against all the prisoners. The prisoners, on being called on for their defence, said they were innocent. Mr. Paget committed them for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

**MENDICANCY AT A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.**—Timothy Grady and Mary Bray, natives of Ireland, were brought before Mr. Paget, charged with soliciting alms in front of the large Roman Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Michael and St. Mary, in the Commercial-road, East. In consequence of some observations made by Mr. Paget, a few weeks since, Inspector Roberts, of the K division, stationed a police-constable specially in front of the church to put down the begging nuisance which prevailed there, and the clergy have seconded the efforts of the police by discouraging the practice, and advising their flock not to bestow money on beggars. On Sunday morning all the beggars departed peaceably on the bidding of Police-constable James Bugby, No. 140 H, with the exception of the prisoners. They were taken into custody. Grady was very violent, and twice threw the police-constable on the way to the station-house. He was searched, and 11d. was taken from him. He was in a great rage at being interfered with in his "rights and liberties." Mr. Paget sentenced the male prisoner to fourteen days' imprisonment and hard labour, and directed Inspector Roberts to communicate that sentence to the woman, who was very deaf, but he would discharge her. He was determined to punish with severity all mendicants brought before him in future. He requested Roche, the gaoler of the court, to inform the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church of his obligation to them for the efforts they had made to put an end to a very bad practice, and which he (Mr. Paget) was determined to put down by every legal means in his power.

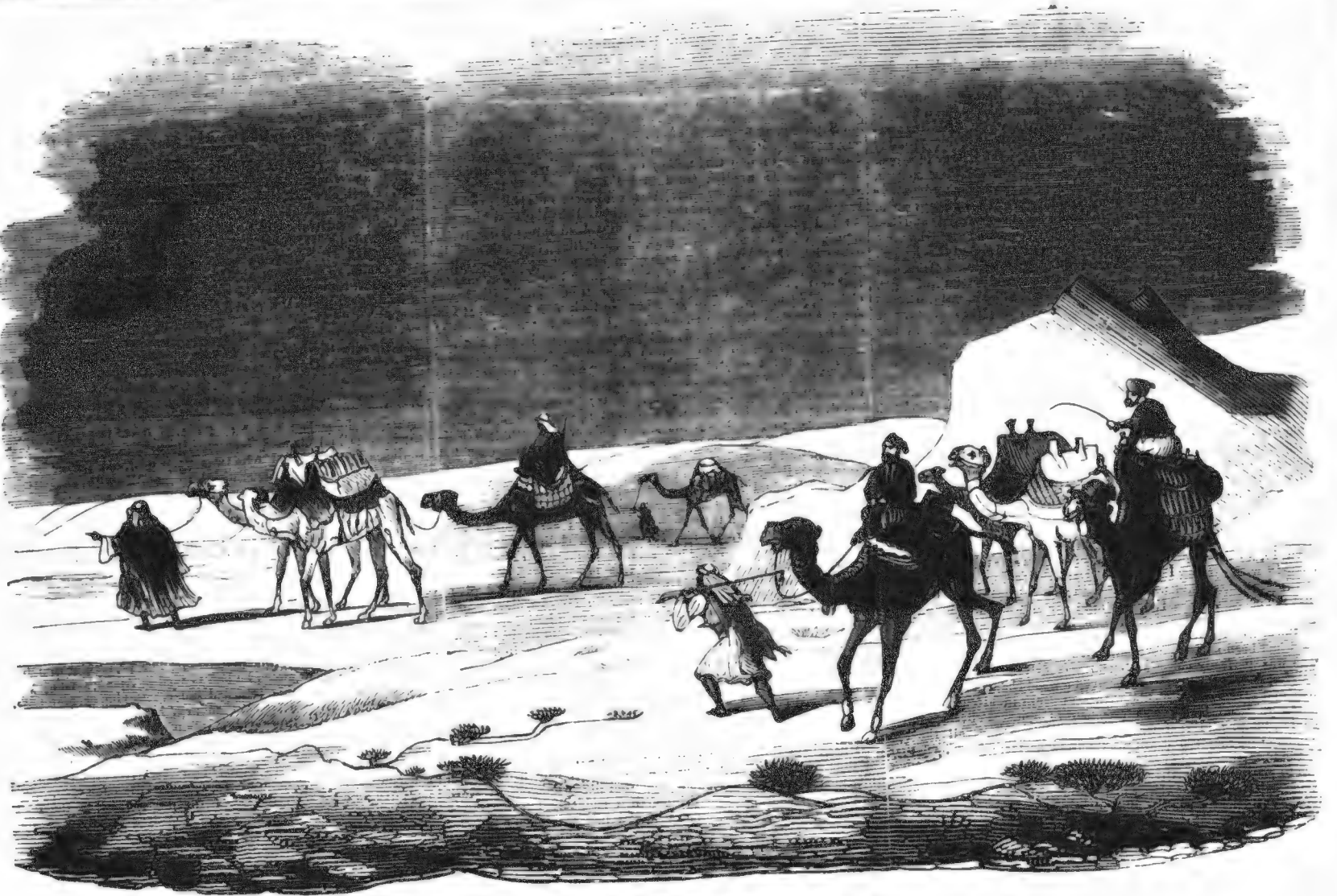
### SOUTHWARK.

**ADVERTISING FOR A LOAN.**—William Walton, general dealer, of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, late of Newman-street, Oxford-street, was charged with obtaining £140 from Mr. Henry Law under false and fraudulent pretences. The prosecutor said that, although born in England, he had resided in America many years and about a year ago he returned home. Having seen an advertisement requiring a loan of money, he wrote to the address given, and the prisoner called upon him and said he wanted £40 upon some dock warrants for brandy. The statement relative to the brandy was so satisfactory that he advanced the money on the warrants, and received from the prisoner a promissory note at twenty-one days for £45. The next day he went with the prisoner, at his request, to the docks, and was there shown a sample of excellent brandy, which the prisoner said was the brandy represented by the warrants. Prisoner then suggested that he had some sherries in the docks, which he might require an advance upon, and prosecutor went to taste them. They were thoroughly good sherries, and the next day the prisoner asked him for a further loan of 50l. upon the sherries. He lent the money and took four warrants, which were said to represent the sherries he had tasted. Shortly afterwards he advanced the prisoner another sum of 50l. upon other warrants, which he said referred to the wine he had tasted. He also received promissory notes upon both these occasions. The money was not paid, and he saw nothing more of prisoner till he was apprehended. Mr. White, a wine broker, stated that he had been employed by the prosecutor to obtain samples from the docks of the brandy and wine represented by the warrants. The brandy he found to be a filthy, worthless Hamburg spirit, not fit for consumption, and the sherry was the colour of port wine, and had no more the taste of sherry than it had of small beer; it was filthy in the extreme. Both the brandy and the so-called sherry was worthless, and no one would be fool enough to pay the duty on them. It was with difficulty that the prisoner had been apprehended, as he had left his place of address, and there was no clue to his residence. A remand was asked for, in order that it might be ascertained whether there were any other similar charges against the prisoner. Mr. Burdham granted the remand, and upon being asked to receive bail said he would accept the prisoner's recognizances in 500l., and two sureties of 250l. each, with forty-eight hours' notice.

### GREENWICH.

**A RUSSIAN HUSBAND.**—Henry Mallet, aged 38, of 19, King-street, New-town, Deptford, was charged with assaulting his wife, Eliza Ann Mallet, by striking her over the head and wounding her with a poker. Mr. Pook, solicitor, of Laurence Pountney-hill, City, and Greenwich, attended for the prisoner. It appeared that early in the evening of Friday, the 4th inst., screams were heard proceeding from a woman in the prisoner's house, and on the street-door, which had been left ajar, being pushed open, the prisoner was seen in the passage with a poker raised, and striking at his wife, who was on the floor, bleeding from wounds on the head. At this moment Russell, a police-constable of the H division, who was off duty and in plain clothes at the time, came along on the opposite side of the street and crossed the road, when the prisoner dropped the poker, and was taken into custody. He uttered no expression on being taken, but stared wildly, and at the police-station remarked, "The — have been for months attempting to drug me." The wife was insensible for five or six days after this assault, and it was feared the injuries would terminate fatally. She had, however, sufficiently recovered to attend the court, and she stated that on the evening in question she had some dispute with the prisoner, who was under the influence of drink, and that he struck her, but that at other times he was kind to her. Mr. Thomas Francis Tayler, surgeon, said he was called in to attend the prisoner's wife on the evening in question. He found her insensible, with several scalp wounds and a slight fracture of the skull, with bruises about the arms and body. For several days her life was in imminent danger, but no serious result was now apprehended. The witness had, on the day previous to the assault being committed, been called in to attend the prisoner, who was suffering from delirium tremens. Mr. Pook addressed the magistrate on behalf of the prisoner, and asked, if the case were not summarily disposed of, that bail might be accepted for his appearance at the sessions. Mr. Trail declined dealing with the case, or to admit the prisoner to bail, observing that if his brain was diseased, as suggested, he ought to be put under restraint, and, if otherwise, the assault was of so violent a character that a long term of imprisonment would be passed. The prisoner was then committed for trial.



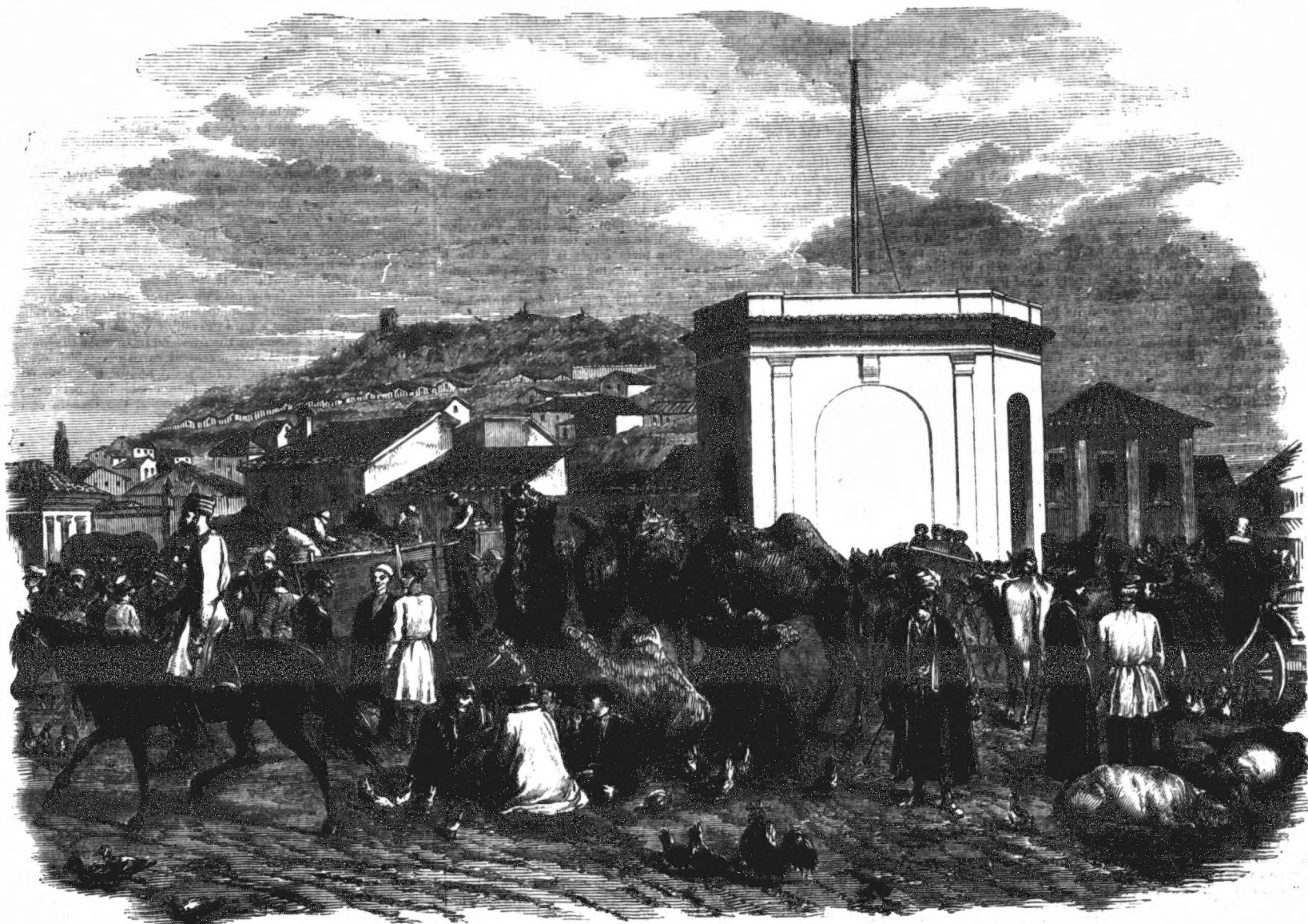


CROSSING THE DESERT OF SUEZ. (See page 814.)



AFFAIRS IN INDIA.—COUNCIL OF INSURGENT CHIEFS. (See page 814.)





THE MARKET PLACE AT KERTOH. (See page 814.)

## Literature.

## PETITE DE VAUX.

"MISS GARDELLE, where is Susette?"

The governess looked up from her book, and as her gaze fell upon the bright young face in the doorway, she smiled as she answered, "She was here a moment ago. Perhaps you will find her in the schoolroom."

It was not long before she was again interrupted—this time by the entrance of a young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, not regularly handsome, but very striking and aristocratic in manners and appearance.

As he entered Hester Gardelle rose, as if to leave the room.

"Nay, Miss Gardelle, do not go, or I shall think myself an intruder, and retreat at once."

She resumed her seat without a word, and was soon absorbed in reading.

Gerard Eccleston approached a book-case, and while seemingly searching the shelves was regarding "the governess" with interest.

Hester Gardelle was very beautiful, and the young man could not but think that it was a great pity that one so lovely, intellectual, and accomplished, fitted to adorn any sphere, should be compelled to spend her life in the drudgery of the schoolroom. His steady gaze, by that inexplicable magnetic influence we exert upon each other, at length caused her to look up—and she caught his admiring glance.

The beautiful eyes were lowered at once, until the long lashes rested upon her cheek, and a deep blush overspread her face.

"I beg your pardon—but you seemed so absorbed in your book, that I have some curiosity to know what it is." And advancing to her side, he bent to glance at the title.

"Ah, Chateaubrand's 'Atala!' I should like to be the object of such a woman's love and devotion!"

He had assumed an easy, friendly tone, that might have been deemed impertinent, had not his respectful manner precluded any such idea.

Ere Miss Gardelle had time to make any answering remark, the door opened, and a tall, graceful girl came into the room. A haughty smile curled her lip, as her eye took in the scene. Could it be possible! the elegant, fastidious Gerald Eccleston in familiar converse with the governess!

They both saw the smile; and while Eccleston returned it mockingly, Hester Gardelle bit her lip with wounded pride and vexation.

"Can I do anything for you, belle Louise?" inquired the young man, approaching her.

"Thank you; I merely came to get a book. Don't let me interrupt you." The sneer in her voice was unmistakable.

Hester Gardelle rose instantly; and with a look and mien as proud as Louise de Vaux's, left the room.

"I regret that I should have subjected Miss Gardelle to insult," said Eccleston, as the door closed. "I found her reading, and forced myself upon her notice. I confess to a weakness for female beauty; and wherever I see it, I never fail to pay due homage to the fair possessor; and Miss Gardelle is beautiful!"

"Louise, although graceful and stylish, could not be called pretty, and she knew it. Eccleston's words, as he intended they should, wounded her deeply.

"The governess is fortunate in having made so brilliant a conquest."

To this he returned no reply, and with a bow of mock respect, left her.

Louise threw herself into the chair Hester Gardelle had occupied, and, leaning her head upon her hand, murmured, "Worse and worse. Instead of attracting, I never fail to repel him; and I would do anything to gain his love—the only man on earth I care for. But he will never love me, never. What if he should fancy that girl! But he shall not. If I cannot win him, no one else shall, if it be in human power to prevent it!"

She felt a light touch on her shoulder. She turned, and the same bright face that had looked in upon Hester Gardelle met her view.

"Oh, is it you, Louise? I thought it was Miss Gardelle."

A sudden impulse seized Louise de Vaux. Putting an arm around the child to detain her, as she was going away, she asked, "Petite, do you love Miss Gardelle?"

"Yes, indeed—very, very much."

"Is she never cross or unkind to you?"

"Oh, no! Even when I miss my lessons, and do things that would make you furious, Louise, she never scolds or looks cross."

Louise saw at once that Petite was too firm a champion of the governess for any attempt to win her over to her side to be successful, and, releasing her, she bade her go.

But Petite, having submitted to be catechised, availed herself of a child's undisputed and oft-asserted privilege of questioning in return, and, lingering, asked, "Do you love Miss Gardelle, Louise?"

"What a silly question! Why do you wish to know?"

"Because—"

Always a "sufficient reason" in juvenile estimation.

Louise could not help smiling, as she inquired, "Because why?"

"Because she is so much prettier than you are."

An angry flush rose to Louise's cheek, and she pushed the child from her with an expression of impatience, who exclaimed, as she went out, with a little malicious glance towards Miss De Vaux, "You are positively ugly when you look cross!"

On leaving the library, Hester Gardelle had gone at once to her room, and as she walked to and fro in her excitement, bitter thoughts would come. She had been grossly insulted, and would not remain in the house an hour longer. She was as well born, and had been as delicately, luxuriously reared as Louise de Vaux; and yet, because misfortunes had befallen in the death of her father and the loss of her wealth, and she chose to gain a maintenance by her own exertions rather than be a dependant upon the bounty of rich relations, forsooth, she must be insulted, jeered at. She could not, would not bear it. Then came calmer thoughts. If she left Mrs. De Vaux's, where should she go? It might be long ere she could obtain another position; and, in the meantime, what should she do? Besides, she would be sorry to give up her little pupils, Petite and Susette.

It was very plain she could not leave. She must curb her pride, and submit to the inevitable.

A gentle tap on the door, and a sweet, childish voice called out, "May I come in, Miss Gardelle?"

Hester opened the door, and Petite de Vaux glided in.

"Mr. Eccleston told me to give you this, Miss Gardelle," handing her a card.

Hester took it, and read:

"I am sincerely annoyed to have been the cause of the affront to you in my presence. To show that I am forgiven, will you not overlook it, and remain here?"

A peculiar smile crossed Hester's face, as she finished it. Petite stood curiously regarding her while she read.

A wonderful child was Petite de Vaux. Exceedingly small and delicately-formed, she had received the appropriate though not harmonious *soubriquet* of Petite. Her appearance denoted her French extraction. Her complexion was dark, but rich and clear; her hair, jetty-hued and luxuriant; her nose, *retroussée*, giving her a piquant, saucy look; her mouth and chin, exquisitely moulded; but her eyes—great black, almond-shaped eyes, that startled the beholder by their extraordinary size and brilliancy—these were the distinguishing features of her face. She was twelve, but her tiny figure caused her to appear several years younger. She was a genius withal. She had a natural talent for music and drawing; acquired languages with surprising facility; evinced a decided taste for writing poetry, and possessed a voice of remarkable power and sweetness.

That night Mrs. De Vaux gave a music party. She had requested Hester, a finished musician, to take part in the performances, but she had quietly and firmly refused. Mrs. De Vaux, a gentle, kind-hearted woman, totally unlike her proud, imperious Louise, always treated the governess with polite consideration, to the infinite annoyance of her daughter.

Louise heard, with ill-concealed satisfaction, that Miss Gardelle had declined making her appearance. To-night, at least, she would have no rival. She was in unusual spirits. Gerard Eccleston, when he entered the rooms, cast a quick glance around; and on seeing her he sought was not one of the gay throng, his face assumed a look of unfeigned disappointment. Louise, who had not withdrawn her gaze from him since she first saw him enter, noted the change, and divined the cause. During the evening, she endeavoured constantly to bring him to her side; but, with exemplary self-sacrifice, he devoted himself assiduously to the entertainment of a pale, uninteresting girl, who otherwise would have been utterly neglected.

Not even when Louise played her brilliant fantasia did he approach her. She could have cried with vexation. It was all owing to that hateful governess. How she longed for the time when all those stupid would leave!

Many who were aware of Petite's extraordinary musical talent solicited Mrs. De Vaux to allow her to sing for them.

After some persuasion, the gratified mother acquiesced, and sent for the child.

With perfect self-possession and exquisite taste, she sang that beautiful German ballad, "The Passing Bell."

"That is one of Miss Gardelle's songs; she taught me to sing it," said Petite, as she ceased, amid exclamations of wonder and admiration.

No one paid any heed to the remark save Gerard Eccleston, who was standing near, and, as she turned from the piano, he



bent low and whispered, "Why isn't Miss Gardelle here this evening?"

"I know, but I do not intend to tell," she answered, assuming an air of mysterious import, at which Eccleston could not refrain a smile.

A week had elapsed since the scene in the library, and Gerard Eccleston had not once during that time caught even a passing glimpse of Hester Gardelle. And, though he could well understand how, in her pride, she shrank from encountering him, yet her continued studious avoidance annoyed him exceedingly, and he determined to devise some means of seeing her, for he was strangely fascinated by the beauty and grace of the governess. He resolved to endeavour to win so lovely a woman for his wife. He was rich, and comparatively alone in the world, with no anxious relatives to interfere with any matrimonial plans he might choose to form. At one time he had thought Louise de Vaux might render him a happy man, but since his stay in the same house with her, short as it had been, he had discovered traits of character that had effectually cured him of the fancy he had entertained for her. But how to see Hester Gardelle? He finally thought of his little favourite Petite. Perhaps she might aid him. He left the library and proceeded to the schoolroom, where he expected to find the child, and hoped Miss Gardelle might be there, too. The door was ajar. Pushing it open, he entered. There was Petite seated at a desk, with her elbows resting upon it, and a hand covering each ear to shut out all things external, poring intently over a book. The young man stood a moment contemplating the pretty picture, and then, going behind her, placed a hand on her head. With a little start, she looked up.

"What a student you are, Petite! You will be so learned when you are grown, I shall be afraid of you."

"A man afraid of a woman! Who ever heard of such a thing? I wouldn't like one I thought felt afraid of me!" she exclaimed, with a look of ineffable scorn.

"You are a queer child," said Eccleston, laughing. "But where is Miss Gardelle? I haven't seen her in an age!"

"Do you love Miss Gardelle?"

The question was so strange, so unexpected, that he was silent from surprise.

"I say, do you love her?" she repeated, earnestly.

He recovered himself, and replied, "Yes, I love her. Why?"

"Nothing; only Louise doesn't."

"How do you know?"

"Never mind." And, leaning her arms upon the desk, seemed about to resume her former occupations, when Eccleston quietly took away the book.

Petite's face flushed with anger.

"It is I who ought to be angry, little one. Don't you know it is very impolite to read while any one is talking to you? It is just as if you were to say, 'Go away, I am tired of you.'"

"So it is. I never thought of that," she said, musingly.

"Come, now, tell me about Miss Gardelle."

"She has gone away."

"Gone? When? Where?"

"She got a letter four days ago from her Uncle Somebody—forgot his name—telling her he was dying, and wanted her to come; so she went at once. Are you sorry?"

"Yes, very; but she will not be gone long."

"Yes, she will. She isn't coming back any more."

"Why not?"

"Look here, Mr. Eccleston, if I show you something, will you tell Louise, or anybody?"

"No."

"Are you sure?"

"I promise you I will never mention it," he replied, wondering at her strange words, and the air of mystery she had assumed.

She took a key from her pocket, and unlocking the desk before her, drew forth a small box, and opening it, handed him a crushed and torn piece of paper, saying, "Read it," watching him attentively all the while.

His face changed first to an expression of surprise, then to anger.

When he finished, he said, "What was the cause of her being dismissed?"

"Don't you know who wrote that?"

"Your mother; her name is here."

"No, she didn't. Louise wrote it."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, you see, Louise hated Miss Gardelle for being so much prettier than she is, and because you liked her. Two days after Miss Gardelle went away I found that piece of paper in the hall, and, when I found what it was, I kept it. Louise wrote it, and put mamma's name to it, because she does not want Miss Gardelle to come back."

"Are you certain your sister wrote it?" he asked, unable to believe her capable of such an act.

"Yes; because I asked mamma if Miss Gardelle was coming back, and she said, 'Of course.' So she did not know anything about it. It is very wicked in Louise."

"Will you let me keep this?"

"Yes; but you must not let any one see it, or tell anybody what I have said."

"To prove to you that I will not betray you, I will tell you a secret," and he whispered a few words in her ear.

Her face lighted up, and clapping her hands, she exclaimed, "Oh! that will be splendid. I shall be so glad!"

In a few days after his conversation with Petite, Gerard Eccleston left the De Vaux's, without having spoken a word of love to Louise, or even hinting that he intended doing so.

After the lapse of six months, wedding cards were received from Mr. Eccleston. Words cannot paint the surprise, grief, and mortification of Louise when she read the name of Hester Gardelle.

Petite, in her joy, could scarcely refrain from disclosing that she knew it long ago; that Mr. Eccleston had told her he was going to marry Miss Gardelle if he could. And she had something to do in the affair, too; because if she hadn't found Louise's wicked note to Miss Gardelle, telling her she needn't come back again, may be it would not have happened.

**BLINDED BY LIGHTNING.**—During the thunder-storm of Saturday night a Coastguardman, named Richard Gough, while going his round on the cliffs between East-end-lane and Scraps-gate, in the Isle of Sheppey, was blinded by a flash of lightning. Fortunately he was near the latter station at the time, and his cries brought another Coastguardman to his assistance, or the consequences might have been more serious, as the cliffs at this point of the coast are continually falling away, owing to the encroachment of the sea, and are therefore in a very dangerous condition. Every effort has been used by the medical men in the island to restore the man's sight, but without success.

## THE MARKET PLACE OF KERTCH.

KERTCH is a handsome modern sea-port constructed on the site of ancient Ponticapeum, the capital of Pontus. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants; is planned upon the latest municipal improvements; and abounding in architectural beauties and commercial advantages.

Kertch was built by the late Czar Nicholas (who could command the ablest architects for his "show" towns, as he could the most recherche army tailors for his state uniforms), on similar principles. It is situated on the northern coast, and stretches out in the form of a crescent, on the western part of the bay. It consists of a handsome main thoroughfare, beautifully paved, with a raised footpath in the centre, and intersected by numerous lateral streets, all well built, and kept in unexceptionable order. The buildings are of a white calcareous stone, similar to that found in the neighbourhood of Odessa. The main street is terminated by a polygon, surrounded by an arcade, forming the market-place—the subject of our engraving.

This market-place is built on the site of the ancient Mussulman Bazaar, of which few relics have survived the inroads of Russian progress. Twenty different races elbow and jostle one another in this market-place. Russians, Tartars, Nogais, Jews, Turkish sailors, Genoese, and Bagossans, all agitated by the same mercantile ardour. When all is done, they depart across the plain in various vehicles, each one the history of a people—the Russians in *telekas*, drawn by horses; the Tartars in their antique cars, rolling on huge wooden discs, shooting from their driving seats to their lazy oxen; the Nogais in their large *madgyars* of wicker-work. On their market-days all is animation. At other times Kertch is a remarkably quiet, regularly-built town, much exposed to the elements from the Sea of Azof.

A gigantic staircase ascends from the market-place to a Greek temple (the principal place of worship), whose site has been deeply excavated in a hill overhanging the city—known as the hill of Mithridates. Here the tomb of that notorious scourge of Rome is said to exist; and a rudely carved rock is pointed out by tradition as the seat whence he used to watch his innumerable fleets (the terror of the then western European powers), dotting the Cimmarian Bosphorus beneath him. The temple itself is an imposing building, of recent construction, but on an ancient Greek model. The staircase alluded to (unquestionably the sight or "lion" of the town), is ornamented with vases and representations of the Ponticapean Griffin, the symbol of Mithridates.

As a harbour, Kertch—though possessing a splendid line of quays—is comparatively useless. The ever-receding waters of the Straits of Yenikale have rendered it impossible for vessels of large draught to approach the town. The uncertainty as to the exact soundings of the bay, with the difficulty in ascertaining them, is said to have been the reason of an expedition not having been undertaken earlier during the late war. The manner in which the desirable knowledge was obtained deserves commemoration. The story is as follows:—

A British naval officer captured a vessel having on board a private carriage belonging to the Russian Governor of Kertch. With this "material pledge" in his possession, he sent in a polite message to the governor, stating that the English cruiser was unwilling to deprive him of his private property, and would have great pleasure in restoring the carriage to its former owner. The offer was accepted, and the ship's boats entered the Bay of Kertch, with the vehicle on board, sounding as they went. By this means it was ascertained that there was a passage for the small steamers to within a short distance of the coast. The result of this knowledge led to the capture of Kertch by the allied fleets.

## AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

RECENT telegrams from India state that Afghan affairs are still full of anarchy and disorder. More fighting has taken place between the Russians and Bokharians. In the latest fight the former were victorious. The Russian ambassador is reported to be in irons at Samarkand.

Great distress prevails in Arsa, caused by the failure of the crops. The ship *Ellora*, which was lost last year in the fairway in Bombay Harbour, has been blown up by Captain Methuen, of the *Peninsular* and Oriental service.

The sirdars of the Deccan have commissioned a portrait of Sir Bartle Frere, as a testimonial, to be placed in the Council Hall of Poona. The Governor of Bombay and the commander-in-chief are about to leave for the hills.

A landslide has occurred at Port Canning, doing much damage. Strong winds have prevailed, and caused many shipping disasters. The ships *Edith Kind*, from Liverpool, and *Commodore Hayes*, from Glasgow, in September last, are supposed to have been lost.

Intelligence received from Mooltan states that the belligerents in Bhowalpoor had been authoritatively ordered to cease hostilities against their prince. The communication was referred to a council of war held by the insurgents (see page 812), but the result is not at present known.

**DEATH OF A WATERLOO VETERAN.**—The death has just taken place, at the age of seventy-one years, of Mr. John Anthony Hatherly, of Stoke Croft, Bristol, who shared in the perils of the whole of the Peninsular War, and escaped almost scatheless at Waterloo, to find himself one of the seven officers and men to which number his troop was reduced. Stationed in France until peace was finally assured, he returned to England, left the army, and settled in his native place, Bristol, where he was respected by all who knew him.

**TWO PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.**—Dunn, the bushranger, was executed within the walls of Darlinghurst Gaol in March. The *Sydney Herald* states that he had gained upwards of a stone weight in gaol, and that, judging from his improved physical condition, his mind could not have been much disturbed by the fact of his impending doom. He had slept well during his last night, ate a hearty breakfast in the morning, and apparently enjoyed the pipe he smoked afterwards. He was perfectly resigned to his fate, mounted the steps of the scaffold without assistance, and in a moment "the young outlaw" had ceased to live: there was not the slightest movement after the fall. There were between sixty and seventy persons present to witness the execution. In the same month the murderer Jones was executed in the gaol at Ballarat. To the last he denied that the murder was a sin at all, and said that his victim was a person not fit to live. The *Melbourne Argus* states that on the morning of the execution the entrance to the gaol was mobbed, and when the door was opened to admit persons who had a right to be present a number of ruffians forced their way in. The culprit came out of his cell looking pale and subdued, but not timid. When the bolt was withdrawn a convulsive twitching and shuddering of the body were perceptible for more than five minutes, and it is understood that the pulsations of the heart were felt for some time.

## CROSSING THE DESERT OF SUEZ.

SUEZ falls within the dominion of the Pasha of Egypt, to whom, indeed, the tribes that range over the entire peninsula owe allegiance. The vigorous rule of the late Mohammed Ali first reduced the Bedouins of this portion of Arabia into anything like order, and rendered the passage of travellers through their territory, previously liable to interruption from their lawless and marauding habits, safe and easy. The road between Cairo (on the banks of the Nile) and Suez is now as safe, and nearly as easy of passage, as that between Hampstead and Highgate! It is, to be sure, of longer measure than that which connects our metropolitan suburbs, since it measures eighty-four miles, and ordinarily occupies from one to three days, according as the traveller may be mounted on the swift dromedary or the slow baggage camel. The ordinary distance accomplished in a day's journey through the desert is twelve or fourteen miles. This route was first brought into notice by the extensive use of the overland route to India, of which, indeed, it constitutes the only strictly "overland" portion. The entire line is divided into sixteen stations, or resting-places, at some of which accommodation is provided for travellers. The desert presents here a hard gravelly floor, as firm as a macadamised road. Passengers by the overland route make the journey between Cairo and Suez in convenient carriages, which occupy only ten or twelve hours on the route. A line of telegraph (alas, for the romance of the desert!) has been established between the towns, and the steam-engine has also invaded the domain of the Bedouins.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, which re-assembled on Monday for the first time after the Whitsuntide recess, a discussion arose on a motion by Lord Chelmsford for documents relating to a report in the newspapers of a conversation in the Court of Small Causes, in Bombay, between Mr. Crawford, a solicitor of her Majesty's High Court, and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, one of the judges of the former court. Lord Chelmsford having complained that Mr. Cursetjee had been treated with ungentle harshness and severity by Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of Bombay, Earl de Grey and Ripon defended the conduct of Sir Bartle. Some remarks were also made by the Earl of Ellenborough; but the motion for papers was not pressed.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Forster took the seat for the county of Aberdeen. New writs were ordered for the election of a member for Winchester, in the room of Mr. B. Carter, and for Waterford city, in the room of Mr. Esmond, those gentlemen having accepted the office of Lords of the Treasury. Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. Griffith, that the Conference of Paris had arrived at the conclusion that the election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to the Hospodarate of the Danubian Principalities was illegal. On the order for going into committee on the Representation of the People Bill, Mr. Bouvier moved that that Bill and the Redistribution of Seats Bill be referred to the same committee. The motion was agreed to, as was also the instruction to the committee, moved by the same hon. member, that they had power to consolidate the two Bills into one measure. Sir R. Knightley proposed that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for the better prevention of bribery and corruption at elections. The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to dealing with this question, except in a measure separate and distinct from the subject of parliamentary reform. He granted that the law was grievously defective, but before proceeding to legislate respecting it more experience was necessary, and the house ought first to have in its hands the reports of the royal commissions about to be appointed to inquire into cases of bribery and corruption at the last general election. Mr. B. Osborne was grateful to Sir R. Knightley for having been the first member on either side of the house to point attention to a matter which required more reform than even the franchise or the distribution of seats. It was all very well for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that more experience was wanted; but, in God's name, what experience did they want if they had not enough already? A very smart debate ensued, the course of which Mr. Bright taunted the Opposition with their new-born zeal in favour of purity at elections, and condemned the motion as really aimed at the destruction of the Bill. In his opinion, the only way of curing bribery was to greatly enlarge the constituencies and give them the protection of the ballot. Outside of the house, when the debates of that night came to be read, every member who insisted upon adding to the Bill matter that did not properly come within the scope either of an extension of the franchise or a redistribution of seats, would be adjudged as putting an obstacle in the path of reform, and embarrassing a Government whose difficulties, all admitted, were at least sufficient for the time. Mr. Disraeli flung back the taunt of Mr. Bright by reminding him of the most recent cases of Huddersfield and Wakefield, and expressed his confidence that the house would come to a decision without any fear of the threatened "reign of terror." They would not be frightened by the letter written to the Primrose-hill meeting; and he was sure they would not be deterred on the present occasion from doing their duty by voting for the proposed instruction to the committee. He hoped, however, the Government would relieve the house from the trouble of going to a division. This course the Government declined to adopt, and on a division there appeared for Sir R. Knightley's motion, 248; against it, 238: majority against the Government, 10. The announcement was received with tremendous cheering, which was again and again renewed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving that the Speaker should leave the chair, said that of course ministers would wait for the production of the scheme, which no doubt Sir R. Knightley had formed, though he had not communicated it to the house, for dealing with bribery and corruption. When they had gone through those parts of the Bill which were legitimate portions of it, and they had the clauses relating to bribery before them, it would be their duty to give them a dispassionate consideration, and if the hon. gentleman's proposal would succeed in dealing with that which was a great evil, the Government would be glad to give him every assistance in their power. But they would not, so far as depended upon them, recede from the determination to prosecute the Bill during the present session. Captain Haylor (Wells) then moved the amendment, of which he had given notice, to the effect that the house was of opinion that the system of grouping proposed by her Majesty's Ministers was neither convenient nor equitable, and that it was otherwise not sufficiently matured to form the basis of a satisfactory measure. The hon. member disclaimed all factious motives, but frankly avowed that he proposed it in direct hostility to the Government.

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